

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 186

PRICE TWO CENTS

DEPARTING THROGS SHOW THE BEGINNING OF VACATION SEASON

Real Exodus From Boston for the Summer Starts and Express and Baggage Men Have Their Hands Full

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The baggage men at the stations finished everything before they stopped late last night, but this morning they found 800 or 1000 trunks, bags and suit cases ahead of them, and a line of wagons backed up to the platforms with the steady rattle of more pieces of baggage tumbling down upon them labeled Bar Harbor, Portland, North Conway, St. John, Profile house, North Woodstock, Narragansett Pier, Catskill landing, Pittsfield, Nantucket, Block Island, Schroon Lake, Lenox and scores of other points to which the vacationists will radiate today.

Today is the day when the suburbanite whose commutation ticket happens to have run out takes one look at the long "queues" at each of the ticket windows and goes to his train, to pay his fare, for there would be little chance of catching his regular train with one of those long lines ahead of him.

The entrance to the South station is the best place to watch the departing vacationists, for most of the persons using this terminal enter here. Over 100 a minute pass in, and often the number rises to 250 in that period. Streaming down both sides of Summer street they come, and up Atlantic avenue from the Revere Beach road and the steamship wharves. In twos and threes and in groups of a dozen, sometimes, they come; the men stepping springily in their new rubber-soled oxfords, and trim looking in their fresh blue and gray serges; the women with the inevitable leather handbag that has largely taken the place of dress suit cases with them. Now and then a sunburned young girl hurries along with a tennis racket in her hand, and just behind a youth with a bag of golf clubs. They are going away over the holiday, probably, with their vacation to come later in the month or in August.

Everybody is carrying an extra wrap on the arm against the versatile climatic conditions of our good New England states.

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However excited the inquirers, the omniscient gentleman within never appears disturbed. Every hair on his head remains neatly in place, as he listens to two or three questions at once. "Your train leaves at 11:30, madam. You change at Portland to a Grand Trunk train leaving that city at 1:50 for Lake Sebago. You can continue on the train or change to the steamer via Bay of Naples. Fare the same either route." All this without looking at a time-table.

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Patrick Sheehan of Brockton, president of the Bay State line unions in that city and New England vice-president of the national organization, also testified. He told how wages and working conditions had been improved by the union and of the cooperation of the company with its men. He said arbitration had been necessary but once in six years.

Mr. Sheehan said he was at the meeting when the strike was called. He said he and Fred Fay and others had tried to prevent the calling of the strike at that time, but that a man in the rear of the hall who is now a "loyal" employee directed the men to strike.

M. J. Roach and William Powers, mormen, testified that they were discharged when they joined the union. Thomas Shine was recalled to the stand.

The hearing was then adjourned to Monday. It is expected that the hearing will be ended Monday night.

Walter Soden was fined \$10 in the municipal court today on a charge of assaulting an officer. Soden is a former L employee. Patrick L. Curley also a former L employee was held in \$500 for the August session of the grand jury and Arthur E. Corey a Boston & Maine employee was held in \$500.

Michael D. Connors of Charlestown, a former conductor, on charges of assault on a conductor and assault on a motorman on July 1, was sentenced to one year on each charge. He appealed and was held in \$1000 for the August term.

Probable cause was also found on the charge of robbery, and he was held on this charge for the grand jury.

Robert Frost, a former employee, on a charge of disorderly conduct was fined \$10.

Tuesday was rather a tumultuous day following the refusal of acting Governor Robert Luce to allow the strikers to make any demonstration inside the State House at a meeting they had planned.

From the State House the men paraded in two divisions, in all about 700, to Wells Memorial hall, where mass meetings were held. In the vicinity of the hall on Washington street was the most marked disorder. As the men approached the building there was a congestion of traffic and several street cars were held up. Four of the car crews that got stalled were forced to flee from their cars, as were their passengers.

In a statement given out last evening the Elevated says:

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has maintained that only the smaller part of its employees on June 7 left its employ. That such a statement is true today's demonstration offered ample proof. Effort was made on the part of the leaders of former Elevated employees to show their actual strength. Careful count of those present shows that not more than 900 took part in the demonstration in front of the State House. The most radical estimate has not placed the number at more than 1500 including all those present, former employees and others.

Second in importance only to the nomination of President and Vice-President was the adoption of the platform which was read by Senator John W. Kern and Martin Wade. This followed the naming of the vice-presidential candidate and it was adopted with a shout. There were no attempts to criticize or change it. The delegates wanted to go home.

When the convention suspended the regular order of business—the nomination of a vice-presidential candidate shortly before 11 p. m., to make way for the reading and adoption of the platform, six candidates for the vice-presidency had been placed in nomination.

Governor Burke of North Dakota.

Governor Marshall of Indiana.

Elmore W. Hurst of Illinois.

Martin J. Wade of Iowa.

James W. Preston of Maryland.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.

Champ Clark.

H. H. Dean of Georgia placed Speaker Clark in nomination and took the convention unaware. The Clark leaders held excited conferences and the speaker himself was called on the telephone.

Mr. Clark declined absolutely, and said he would not accept if nominated.

The District of Columbia placed William J. Bryan's name in nomination amid laughter and cheers.

Mr. Bryan took the platform and was given a great cheer.

He said for 16 years he had been a "fighting man" and now desired to say a word in the nature of a valedictory.

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UNITED SHOE SUIT PUT OVER
Suit of the United Shoe Machinery Company against Charles H. Jones, a shoe manufacturer, to recover \$100,000 for alleged libel, went over to July 8 when it came up before Judge Pierce in the equity session of the superior court today on motion of the defendant for appointment of an auditor and to have the plaintiff answer further interrogatories.

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A protest by William O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island against the seating of national committeeman George F. Greene from Rhode Island, was overruled by the committee, being held that since the convention has certified the personnel of the committee that the latter body had no jurisdiction and could merely accept the members named.

Decision to visit Governor Wilson came at informal gathering of the committee immediately following adjournment. Committeeman Wood of Michigan moved that as indication of the complete harmony with which the committee and Democracy received the nominations of Governors Wilson and Marshall that the entire committee visit him tomorrow. The motion was carried unanimously.

Arrangements for the trip had been completed this afternoon by Sergeant-at-arms Martin. The committee plans to leave Baltimore on a special car at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will not reassemble except on call of the chairman. The understanding among committeemen was that Governor Wilson would pick William McComb, who was his campaign manager in the pre-election fight, to manage his campaign before election and the committee would ratify this choice.

SOCIAL PLANS MADE

Nearly 50 new members were elected at the first business session of the National Amateur Press Association held yesterday at Hotel Brunswick. The address of welcome was made by Robert C. Kelley of Dorchester, vice-chairman of the convention committee, after which George Kilpatrick presided.

Officers pro tem were elected as follows: First vice-president, George Kilpatrick; second vice-president, George W. Macaulay, recording secretary, Earle H. Beane. Mrs. Edith Minter of Roxbury was appointed secretary of credentials.

The following proxy committee was named: George Kilpatrick, chairman; William R. Murphy, Robert C. Kelley, Eugene Morrison, B. E. Sawyer and Mrs. Edith Minter.

Some of the out-of-town members of the association in attendance at the convention are: Eugene Morrison of Detroit, George W. Macaulay of Grand Rapids, Mich., George Kilpatrick of Memphis, Tenn., William R. Murphy, dramatic editor of the Philadelphia newspaper; Miss Litta Voelker of Milwaukee and Charles W. Heins of New York.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Edith Minter of Roxbury Tuesday evening.

The association is composed of those interested in writing, and the main feature of its work is the issuance of amateur papers and magazines for exchange among themselves. An official organ is issued bi-monthly.

Walter S. Zahn of Milwaukee, president of the association, has charge of the sessions of the convention, but will not be a candidate for reelection. Edward H. Cole of Somerville, now official editor, may be chosen as his successor. This forenoon's business will be followed by a trolley ride. Tonight there will be an informal gathering. Tomorrow business sessions will be held both morning and afternoon with a dinner in the evening. The business of the convention will be concluded Friday morning and in the afternoon the delegates will take a harbor trip.

The entertainment committee in charge of the convention comprises Charles A. A. Parker, chairman; Robert C. Kelley, vice-chairman; Edward H. Cole, secretary-treasurer; Clarence E. Dittmer, Jacob Golden, George Kilpatrick, Mrs. Dorothy MacLaughlin, Davis S. MacLaughlin, Mrs. Edith Minter, Nelson G. Morton, B. Edward Sawyer, Mrs. Helen M. Small, George A. Thomson, Walter H. Thorpe and Miss Edith M. Vincent.

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Notice that the aviators would all be qualified for flying here was brought by word of Prof. R. W. Wilson but Mr. Knabenshue said notice in writing was required.

Mr. Knabenshue said having come from the Pacific coast and made a contract on the strength of telegrams that the meet would be sanctioned by the railroad, and the independent dealer received a tariff and gave it to the witness. He said he testified to this to show discrimination.

Attorney Homans asked the witness if he did not know that the railroads were not compelled to give out the tariffs.

He replied he was aware of that, but that it was impracticable to do business without the tariff.

At this juncture Commissioner Prouty said that if the railroads gave a tariff to one shipper they should give them to all and not show discrimination.

The witness testified that the movement of cars was bad, that the overcharges were unjust and had taken thousands of dollars out of his pocket. This alone, he stated, had caused him so much concern that he did not give the delay of cars much thought.

Witness testified that a few days before the present hearing he was visited by an official of the B. & M. who asked him to write a letter to the interstate commerce commission praising the service of that road.

"Told him," replied Mr. Wentworth, "that I would be only too pleased to do anything I could to help him, but that it was out of the question for me to praise the service after the way I had been treated."

"Before leaving my office the official asked me to consider the matter over night and he said he would call in the morning and see me. He called and I told him I could not write the letter."

"Wasn't you asked to do the same thing by the Chamber of Commerce?"

"No sir," replied Mr. Wentworth. "I was asked if I had any complaint to make and received a circular from the Chamber of Commerce."

Witness then was asked about his charges of discrimination against him by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central. He said that the Boston & Maine discriminated against him by not handling his cars expeditiously at junction points where the cars were shifted from other tracks onto those of the Boston & Maine.

He was asked by Attorney Buckland if he could state what other dealers had said about being discriminated against,

A. PIATT ANDREW OUT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing)
A. PIATT ANDREW

WASHINGTON—A. Piatt Andrew, assistant secretary of the treasury, has resigned.

Mr. Andrew, it is said, criticizes in his letter of resignation the methods of the treasury department under Secretary MacVeagh.

Mr. MacVeagh has gone to Dublin, N. H., to spend the Fourth.

This statement was issued at the White House:

"Mr. Andrew's resignation as assistant secretary of the treasury was requested, submitted and accepted in view of his failure to obey orders given him by the secretary."

Mr. Andrew, who was the assistant secretary in charge of fiscal bureaus, was before his appointment assistant professor of economics at Harvard University, and was the expert assistant to the national monetary commission. He is a writer on financial subjects and a native of La Porte, Ind.

In June, 1910, he was named assistant secretary of the treasury, taking the place of Charles D. Norton, who resigned to take the position of private secretary to President Taft. He was educated at Lawrenceville school, N. J., from 1886 to 1890, and Princeton University from 1890 to 1893. He received his Ph. D. from Harvard University in 1900, and has studied at Berlin and Paris.

The witness testified that he had been frequently overcharged by the railroads, and explained that shipments of lumber are weighed, and that the dealers are charged that way for shipments. He said he had been obliged to bring suit against the B. & M. and the Maine Central roads to recover overcharges. The system of weighing the shipments, he stated, was not satisfactory.

Because of the suits brought by him against the roads, Mr. Wentworth testified, these roads had discriminated against him. He cited one instance where he applied for a tariff from the Maine Central immediately after they had been issued, and received word back that the copies had all been distributed. He said

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WHEN BABY LAUGHS

When baby laughs her happy eyes are like the sunniest of skies. The smile that curls about her mouth is sweet as roses from the south. About her smoothly rounded cheek the dimples play at hide and seek, while innocence with matchless grace crowns all the beauty of her face.

But skies become somewhat less bright when stealing o'er her brow of white there comes the shadow of a frown, and raindrops from her eyes slip down across a cheek tear-stained and red, from whence the dimples fair have fled. While smiles give way to sorry sighs—oh, sorry plight! when baby cries.

The sea-bathing resorts' floating population is increasing at divers and sundry places.

PERHAPS

When all the facts are sifted out—they'll find now don't say "Pooh!"—some mother's slipper was, no doubt, the very first "tan" shoe.

The many princely gifts being announced these days from persons hardly suspected of being rich emphasize the fact that millionaires are becoming so numerous and inconspicuous we dare not, if we would, be impolite to any one for fear we are turning away a possible liberal benefactor.

EXPLAINING IT

Teacher—What street do you reside on, Johnnie?

Johnnie—Hour street.

Teacher—I understand your sister to say sixty-second street.

Johnnie—Yes'm, but don't sixty seconds make an hour?

Mr. Roosevelt and his lieutenants are now busily planning how to cut a party in two and have half of it as large as the whole of it was before.

Both the Chicago and Baltimore conventions showed a disposition to let the "dark horses" remain so.

HAVE YOU NOTICED IT?

The curiosities that with the years come round, are strange events. For while the people are in tiers, their pleasure is in-tents.

Although nature is putting more and more of "shortening" into each of her formerly did.

ILLUMINATING

Teacher—Will some member of the class tell me what is meant by the term, "high explosives"?

Bright Youth—(with thoughts of the Glorious Fourth)—It means sky-rockets or something of that kind that explode while they're up in the air.

AN ABORIGINAL PUN

The "Red Man," as we all well know, whence disposed to do so, he manipulates the huntsman's bow with lots of "Injun"-uity.

As the average small boy, from some friendly near-by hilltop, and without price, observes the doings of the aviation meet, he will yearningly wonder, no doubt, how long it will be before aerial baseball games will become popular.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRAINS

Special train service for those who have planned to enjoy July 4 on the South Shore or on Cape Cod will be provided by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. A special train will leave Plymouth at 7:25 p.m. tomorrow, making all stops to Scituate and then run express to Boston. Special train will leave Provincetown at 5:25 p.m. connecting with branch trains leaving Chatham at 6:20 p.m., Hyannis 7:00 p.m., and Woods Hole at 7:20 p.m.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK
COLLIEN'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CLIVITY—"Officer 666."
GLORE—"The Rose Maid."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Avenger Wins Cup

FINAL 18 HOLES IN BAY STATE OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT NOW ON

Alec Campbell Plays Brilliant Round This Morning Gathering a 72 for the Oakley Course

M. J. BRADY GETS 71

The final 18 holes of the 72-hole medal competition in the annual open championship tournament of the Massachusetts Golf Association is being played this afternoon on the links of the Oakley Golf Club, Watertown. At the conclusion of the morning play, Alec Ross still had a comfortable lead over his nearest man, although Alec Campbell and M. J. Brady drew up on the many-time champion by getting 72 and 71 respectively while Ross got a 78.

Brady gave a remarkable exhibition of golf. He was out in 35 and came home in 36. Unfortunately for him his mid-iron slipped at the fifth hole forcing him to take a 6. His card:

Out 4 4 3 4 4 6 3 4 3 -35
In 5 4 3 4 4 3 3 5 4 -37 -71

Alec Ross played very good golf this morning, but not up to his work of Tuesday. He got a 78, his card being:

Out 5 4 4 5 6 4 5 4 -41
In 5 4 3 4 3 3 5 4 -37 -78

T. L. McNamara and J. B. Hyland were the first players to turn in cards this morning. Hyland had an 83, 44 going out and 39 coming in. McNamara started in another fine card of 74. He started out poorly, getting into the trap at the first hole and taking five. This he made up at the third, when he cupped his ball from the edge of the green for a three. He lost a stroke at the next hole by being short on his approach and he lost another at the seventh by being bunkered. The tenth found him short on his approach for a five and he was bunkered at the eleventh for another five. He nearly secured a two at the fifteenth, when his ball rested on the rim of the cup on his approach shot. His card:

Out 5 4 2 3 5 6 4 4 4 -38
In 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 5 4 -38 -74

A. G. Lockwood, the former amateur champion, played a very good round this morning, getting inside the 80 mark with a 78. His driving was very good and, for poor putting on the way home he would have easily bettered 76. His card:

Out 4 4 3 7 4 3 4 4 -38
In 5 6 3 4 3 4 4 4 -36 -72

Heinrich Schmidt, the present state amateur champion, again succeeded in bettering 80, getting a 79 for this morning's play. His card:

Out 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 6 -40
In 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 6 -39 -70

THIRD ROUND 18 HOLES

M. J. Brady, Woburn 35 36 71
A. Campbell, Country 36 35 71
T. L. McNamara, Boston 36 35 71
A. Ross, Brae Burn 41 37 78
A. G. Lockwood, Allston 39 40 78
P. M. Smith, Oakley 40 39 78
H. N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill 40 39 78
T. Kierzman, Woburn 40 39 78
P. M. Smith, Oakley 40 39 78
C. Adams, Pittsfield 40 39 78
J. T. Thompson, Franklin 40 39 78
J. G. Campbell, Holyoke 40 39 78
C. H. Anderson, Boston 40 39 78
J. B. Hyland, Vesper 40 39 78
N. W. Dean, Oakley 40 39 78
H. N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill 42 42 84
C. Burgess, Woodland 40 40 84
P. M. Smith, Oakley 40 40 84
J. E. Kedian, Belmont 44 47 91
J. N. Conners, Commonwealth 48 44 92

*Amateur.

Alec Ross of the Brae Burn Country Club, once champion of the United States Golf Association and several times holder of the Massachusetts title, secured a six-stroke lead over his nearest competitor, T. L. MacNamara in Tuesday's play. Ross' total for the 36 holes Tuesday was 145, a 71 in the forenoon and a 74 in the afternoon. Aside from his brother Donald no other golfer has held the title since it was established.

T. L. MacNamara, who tied with George Sargent for the national title a few years ago, was second to Ross, and Alec Campbell third. P. M. Smith of Oakley and Harvard leads the amateurs with a card of 158. All the breaks were with Ross in the afternoon, after a very poor start he got a 1 at the seventh and then played like a master. Today's 36 holes complete the event.

MORN. AFTER.

Players and Clubs 35 36 71
Alex Ross, Brae Burn 71 74 145
T. L. MacNamara, Boston 78 135
Alec Campbell, The Country 82 76 158
P. M. Smith, Oakley 82 76 158
J. G. Campbell, Holyoke 81 77 158
M. J. Brady, Woburn 82 77 158
H. N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill 78 159 160
Thomas Hucknall, Oakley 79 81 160
G. L. Bowden, Mt. Tom 84 79 160
J. E. Kedian, Belmont 82 79 160
H. N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill 82 162 160
T. Kierzman, Woburn 84 78 160
Peter Robertson, Fair River 83 80 160
N. W. Dean, Oakley 84 81 160
Henry Nicol, Woodland 80 86 166
Charles Adams, Pittsfield 83 88 166
P. M. Smith, Oakley 84 86 166
J. E. Kedian, Belmont 84 83 167
H. N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill 82 81 167
Thomas Hucknall, Oakley 79 81 167
G. L. Bowden, Mt. Tom 84 79 167
J. E. Kedian, Belmont 82 81 167
H. N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill 80 84 170
Edwin Towne, Boston 80 81 171
F. T. McNamara, Chest. Hill 84 84 171
J. B. Hyland, Vesper 84 84 171
W. Macken, New Adams 80 80 176
Barber Nicoll, Boston 91 87 178

EASTERN YACHT CLUB STARTS 1912 CRUISE TOMORROW MORNING

Yachts Will Get Away From Marblehead Harbor at Early Hour for Racing Along Maine Coast

ARE MANY TROPHIES

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club along the shores of the gulf of Maine will begin tomorrow with a run to Portland, and daily runs following. The three fastest schooner yachts in commission on the American coast, several smaller two-strikers of known ability, half a dozen sloops and several steam yachts will make up the fleet. All three flag officers will be represented, Commodore R. T. Paine, 2nd, on the flagship Constance, and his racing sloop Shimma, Vice-Commodore H. M. Sears on his steam yacht Hope, and Rear-Commodore F. M. Whitehouse on his auxiliary schooner Iris. Fleet Captain R. W. Emmons, 2nd, will sail the Shimma.

The captain of the fleet planned to gather on the Constance tonight to talk over the cruise, and plan minor details. The start tomorrow will be an early one for the eastern fleet likes to get across to Portland as soon as possible. If there is any lack of wind at the start, the power boats and tugs will take their sail-powered sisters in tow, and cover the distance to Peaks Island harbor by the aid of stout hawsers.

Visiting the picturesque coast of Maine for sport and recreation on the annual cruise has become traditional with the Eastern Yacht Club. The yachts of the club, singly and in groups, have been dodging into the many harbors ever since the club was organized in 1871.

As usual there will be plenty of sport for the racing contingents. The schedule starts off with an 85 mile contest from Marblehead rock to Portland lighthouse on Independence day, with a race to Boothbay the following day and one to the western Penobscot on Saturday.

The fleet will loaf across from Camden to North Haven on Sunday, but racing will be resumed on Monday with a 28-mile contest in the east Penobscot. July 11 and that night the wind-up banquet will be held at the Bar Harbor reading room, the eastern station of the club. At that formal gathering Commodore Paine will distribute half a dozen specimens of the silversmith's art as trophies to the successful racing yachts.

The yachts which are still keen for racing will have one more opportunity in the second contest for the Norman cup, which Capt. Guy Norman offered two years ago for the run of 175 miles back to Marblehead. The cup was won last year by the little Bermuda winner, the Venonah, owned by E. J. Bliss. In that race the Venonah had a walkover, two other schooners having withdrawn because of threatening weather conditions at the start. Possession of the Norman cup goes to the yacht owner winning it three times. Captain Bliss is not in the big yacht racing game this year.

ONE SURPRISE IS RECORDED IN THE MIDDLE STATES

C. A. L. Dionne of the West Side Club Defeats S. H. Voshell Two Sets to One—Washburn Wins

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J.—The third day of play in the middle states championship lawn tennis tournament being contested on the local courts here, and with most of the best players left and coming against each other some fast playing is looked for.

There was one surprise in the second day's play Tuesday when S. H. Voshell, recent winner of the Long Island championship tournament and the challenger of G. F. Touchard, went down in three sets to C. A. L. Dionne of the West Side Club at 6-3, 0-6, 6-4. By this victory Dionne goes into the fourth round.

Dionne never gave Voshell a chance to work his net attack. By fast and strategic driving he held him in deep court where Voshell could not play his best. In the second round Voshell had previously scored at 6-4, 6-0, over H. R. Partridge, the winner playing fast tennis.

In this round also, E. W. Leonard,

the former Harvard champion, defeated C. S. Mills, 6-2, 6-1. W. M. Washburn, the schoolboy, defeated F. D. Doubleday, one of the old Harvard cracks, 6-2, 6-4. Washburn used the same low bounding shots which have twice won the Columbia interscholastic title for him, and his prominence at Yale, where he is a student.

A. H. Man, Jr., the Yale star, in the third round showed his strength by taking two love sets from C. H. Bissell, who was unable to hold the swift volleys of the collegian.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS P. C.

New York 1012 1012 1012

Chicago 36 36 36

Pittsburgh 37 37 37

Baltimore 36 36 36

Philadelphia 26 26 26

Brooklyn 27 27 27

St. Louis 27 27 27

Boston 20 20 20

Total 204 204 204

RESULTS P. C.

New York 1012 1012 1012

Philadelphia 36 36 36

Chicago 30 30 30

Pittsburgh 39 39 39

Baltimore 34 34 34

Brooklyn 36 36 36

St. Louis 10 10 10

Boston 19 19 19

Total 102 102 102

A Swedish Champion Who Will Represent Country In Big Olympic Games



(Copyrighted Sport & General Illus. Co.)
ERNST WIDE
Half-mile champion of Sweden

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS P. C.

Boston 41 41 41

Philadelphia 39 39 39

Chicago 30 30 30

Pittsburgh 39 39 39

Baltimore 34 34 34

Brooklyn 36 36 36

St. Louis 10 10 10

Boston 19 19 19

Total 101 101 101

TENNIS STARS WILL PLAY AT SEABRIGHT FOR ACHELIS TROPHY

W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier, Both National Title Holders, Are Among Those Who Will Take Part

EACH WON TWICE

M. F. Plant's Schooner Elena Is Second in a Spectacular Finish With E. W. Clark's Irolita

YACHT AVENGER WINS HANDSOME PURITAN CUP FOR SECOND TIME

M. F. Plant's Schooner Elena Is Second in a Spectacular Finish With E. W. Clark's Irolita

TIMANDRA THIRD

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—The best lawn tennis field that has been brought to the matches in this season will begin the contests in the singles on the turf courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, here Monday afternoon for the challenge cup offered by Mrs. Fritz Achelis. William A. Larned, the seven-times holder of the national championship, is expected to compete, as he has two legs on the valuable trophy. W. J. Clothier, the former national champion, also has two legs on the cup, and a victory for either this year will make it his personal property. From the standpoint of having a list of star names upon it, the cup is regarded as the foremost in competition in this country at the present time, as it also includes among the winners B. C. Wright, F. A. Alexander, R. D. Little, N. W. Niles and M. H. Long, the Californian. Long is the present holder, and has signed his intention of defending against the tournament winner.

Special cups for the tournament winners have been offered this year by John H. Rhoades, for the singles, and by Ira Barrows and H. L. Crawford in the doubles. The tournament committee this year is again headed by B. S. Prentiss, the former Harvard champion, and includes K. H. Behr, G. W. Carpenter, J. C. Cumming, J. C. Hoagland, H. A. Plummer and A. Schefer.

All of the tournament matches are conducted in the manner which pertains at the national championship tournament at Newport. Each match is the best three out of five sets.

The course was from the starting line, off Half Way rock, to and around Boston lighthouse, leaving it to port; thence to and around the turning buoy six miles S. E. ½ S. from Half Way rock, leaving it to starboard; thence to and around Boston lighthouse, leaving it to starboard; thence to the finish. The summary:

A. C. COLOMBO IS LEADING AT GOLF

CLASS B. SCHOONERS

Name and owner time time

Elena, M. F. Plant 5 36 32

Irolita, E. W. Clark 5 23 45 34

CLASS D. SCHOONERS

Muriel, H. A. Morris 5 36 32

Taormina, V. F. West 5 54 31 32

Princess, Demarest Lloyd 5 46 53

FIRST DIVISION, SLOOPS

Avenger, H. D. Maxwell 5 31 29 30

Sirloin, R. T. Payne, 2d 5 58 27 58

SECOND DIVISION, SLOOPS

Timandra, J. B. Fallon 6 43 04

Sayonara, V. F. West 7 02 49

Wianno, A. W. Stevens 7 03 00

PURITAN CUP

Elapsed Corfe</p

MASSACHUSETTS MEN LEAVE BALTIMORE FEELING CONTENTED

Nominations Believed Made in the Open and Are Considered in Interests of Party Harmony

MR. BRYAN BIG AID

BALTIMORE—Massachusetts delegates are making their way out of Baltimore today in a comfortable frame of thought. The convention outcome was a cause of general satisfaction, so far as its broad aspects were concerned. Nobody who sat through that hour preceding the nomination of Gov. Woodrow Wilson yesterday afternoon and heard one faction after another, through their chosen spokesmen, join in the call for harmony and unity in the party, could have failed to catch the common feeling. There had been a good fight; everybody had been aware of that and probably everybody was glad of it. It had been a square fight; everything had been in the open to an astonishing degree, so far as convention activities and results had been concerned.

Best of all, the union of the opposing factions was generally accepted as the final guarantee of a sweeping success in the fall. And what was there needed that the Democratic cup of happiness might be full to overflowing other than the anticipation of electing the convention nominee?

Governor Foss had failed, to be sure. But down in their hearts the Massachusetts men did not believe Governor Foss was likely to get that "favorable opportunity" about which so much was said at the convention and for which he was waiting to get together the support which the Governor himself saw, in anticipation, coming to him from the solid South and middle states when New England should make its demand. The demand was never made because the Wilson wave came rolling in, at last, too swiftly.

Although Mayor Fitzgerald did not get an opportunity he had been waiting for to make the nominating speech, he made a good speech of withdrawal, in which he let the Governor out gracefully and at the same time won a flurry of cheers for Massachusetts and set the state right before the convention as making a local sacrifice in the common cause of party harmony and success.

Everybody seems to feel that the convention has done a wonderful stroke for what is spoken of as real Democracy. Mr. Bryan's action in the early stages had a tremendous tendency to break up deals and trades, if any existed, and to prevent any work of that kind as the sessions proceeded. Opinion seems to be that no big convention ever transacted its business so completely in the eye of the country at large as this one.

After those first two or three days, publicity became obviously the watchword. Anything to do with the convention or the separate delegations, that went on with any semblance of secrecy, or "behind closed doors," was sized up as suspicious for that reason alone if no other. In some instances the feeling was illustrated by the action of delegates who, when polls of their states were ordered, refused to vote because, as one man called out to the convention, "There's something going on in this delegation that I don't know about and I shall not vote until I know what it is."

All this set some of the correspondents recalling in the last day or two, Governor Wilson's methods when, in New Jersey, he got a hostile Legislature to pass a reform election law by the simple process of getting the refractory ones to discuss their objections with him with the doors of his office open and clerks and others able to keep an eye on what went on and to hear what was said. It is hard for individuals or delegations that represent the public to argue for what is generally considered wrong or dishonorable if the argument has to be made in the open, where the public at first hand or through the newspapers can hear what is said.

So it is a rather new and direct application of publicity that made the Baltimore convention what it was, and few present there could fail to notice a refreshing effect on the whole outfit. It was a general clean-up. And having said that, to call attention again to the fact that it ended in one grand unification, is saying great things for the party standing before the country and the chances of success at the polls in November.

As for Mr. Bryan, he kept himself practically out of the proceedings the last two days. When the Clark men stirred him with that banner on Monday, trying to make trouble for him by recalling his favorable comment on Champ Clark two years ago, he did try to get the ear of the convention for a personal statement, but when Chairman James ruled against him, Mr. Bryan retired without a protest. But there was nothing bitter in his attitude. In fact, those papers which told their readers on that day that Mr. Bryan was "white with rage" or that he "showed fear," gave him anything but a fair record.

Mr. Bryan's place in his delegation was not 10 feet from the press stand and at that close range he seemed to show no signs of either rage or fear. Somewhat tense he was, perhaps, but only as much as would be natural in a convention flurry like any of those he passed through at Baltimore. And if his retirement in the last stages could be taken to mean anything in particular it

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES MEN BUT LATELY IN PUBLIC OFFICE

Woodrow Wilson is of Scottish descent and a Virginian, a son of the Rev. Joseph R. and Jessie Woodrow Wilson. He was christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson. I. Kiessy of Angola, Ind., in 1885.

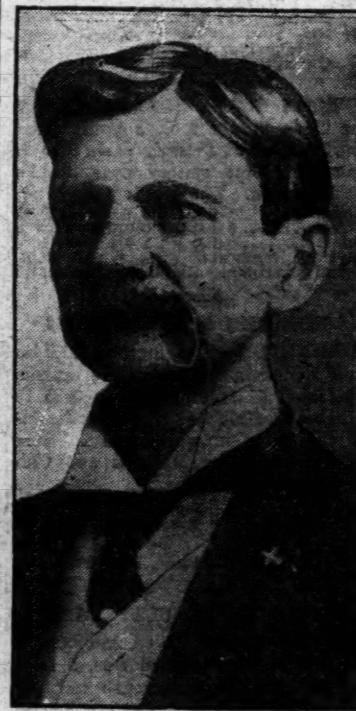
The Indiana Governor is strong for economy. Government is a necessity and not a luxury, he says, and no government has the right to take from the taxpayer one cent more than is absolutely necessary to conduct the business of government effectively and economically.

When he succeeded the Rev. Francis L. Patton as head of Princeton, Woodrow Wilson was 45 years old. He had served 25 years as a teacher before he announced his readiness to accede to the wishes of the citizens of New Jersey that his administrative ability might be made to serve them all by his election to the governorship of the state. He preached a new doctrine when he finally made his leap into politics.

New Jersey had always been regarded as the bulwark of the trusts, but Governor Wilson urged that the men responsible for the misdeeds of large corporations be punished for their acts. He was swept into office in the anti-republican wave that broke in many states at about the same time, being elected by a plurality of 49,000 votes in a state that had been consistently hostile to Democratic principles.

The first definite mention of his name for the presidency was made at a meeting of the same New Jersey Democrats who had fought to make him Governor. The proposition was welcomed by the citizens of the state.

Thomas Riley Marshall, Governor of Indiana and Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was born in Manchester, Ind., in 1854. Graduating from Wabash College in 1873, he practised law in Columbia City, Ind., until he was elected Governor



THOMAS R. MARSHALL

GOV. FOSS BACK SAYS HE WILL RETIRE AT END OF THIS TERM

DELEGATES MARCH UPON HOME OF THE DEMOCRAT NOMINEE

Governor Foss, who returned today from Baltimore, said he intended to retire at the expiration of his term. He said that he would not be a candidate for United States senator or for any other political office this fall.

Asked if he would support Mayor Fitzgerald, who is a candidate for the Senate, the Governor said that he would only be too glad to do so if Mr. Fitzgerald appeared to be the choice of the Democrats of the state.

As to his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President at Baltimore, Mr. Foss said that he was at no time seeking the nomination.

"It was my plan to be ready to take the nomination if the convention should fail to agree on one of the avowed candidates," he said. "My name was not placed in nomination until long after my friends among the delegates began to talk about me. I am very much pleased with the ticket nominated."

On the Republican side there is one avowed candidate for the nomination for Governor, Joseph Walker of Brookline. According to some Republicans Louis A. Frothingham will again be a candidate. The "association" of Roosevelt Republicans, composed of those who refused to join the new Progressive party and led by Charles S. Baxter, is said to have been formed for the purpose of bringing out Mr. Frothingham as the progressive candidate for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Baxter is the Frothingham campaign manager in the campaign last year. His recent statement that Mr. Frothingham would "have something to say about the middle of this month" is regarded in political circles as significant of another candidate for Governor.

MANY APPOINTMENTS TO IMPORTANT PLACES MADE BY GOVERNOR

William S. McNary of South Boston, former congressman from the tenth district, was appointed by Governor Foss today to be harbor and land commissioner to replace Samuel N. Mansfield of Boston. Mr. McNary is a Democrat and has been actively interested in politics.

The Governor reappointed Frederick J. Macleod as chairman of the board of railroad commissioners and Francis T. Bowles as a member of the directors of the port of Boston.

Increased precautions throughout the state to prevent waste by fire are urged in the annual report of Frank H. Hardison, state insurance commissioner.

He urges that school children be instructed in the cause of fires, how to prevent them and what to do when they start. Such instruction has brought good results, over the humpback cobblestones, out to the waiting automobile or trolley car, and back to city.

GREATER CAUTION REGARDING FIRE URGED IN REPORT

Other nominations follow: Leonard W. Ross, Canton, trustee Massachusetts hospital school; Henry H. Sprague, Boston, member metropolitan water and sewerage board; Edward L. McManus, Natick, special justice first district court, southern Middlesex, vice Justice Higley; William B. de las Casas, Malden, metropolitan park commission; Winfield S. Slocum, trustee state library; Alonzo R. Weed, Newton, gas and electric light commission; Christopher Seymour, Northampton, medical examiner Hampshire county; Andrew H. Hodgdon, Dedham, medical examiner Norfolk county.

GOV. MARSHALL READY TO SERVE

INDIANAPOLIS—Governor Marshall, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, walked to the capitol today and proceeded to his work. He received the congratulations of many state officers and friends. "I was not a candidate, and I did not expect to be selected," said the Governor. "I am too poor a man ever to have sought a position. If I can be of value to Democracy, either in Indiana or elsewhere, I will serve."

He feels that the Massachusetts record should be brought somewhere near that of foreign cities, where the loss is one tenth what it is here. No insurance company has failed to meet its obligations during the past year, the report says.

With the way cleared for Wilson there was absolutely nothing to indicate that Mr. Bryan was not thoroughly contented and satisfied to let the nomination come through of itself without putting himself forward in connection with it.

meant that he recognized that his part of the affair was over.

With the way cleared for Wilson there was absolutely nothing to indicate that

Mr. Bryan was not thoroughly contented and satisfied to let the nomination come through of itself without putting himself forward in connection with it.

DEPARTING THRONGS SHOW THE BEGINNING OF VACATION SEASON

(Continued from page one)

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The Indiana Governor is strong for economy.

Government is a necessity and not a luxury, he says, and no government

has the right to take from the taxpayer one cent more than is absolutely necessary to conduct the business of government effectively and economically.

When Woodrow Wilson was two years

old his parents moved to Augusta, Ga., where his father had been called to preach in the Presbyterian church. His childhood was spent in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. At the age of 17 he entered Davidson College.

When he succeeded the Rev. Francis L.

Patton as head of Princeton, Woodrow

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his readiness to accede to the wishes of

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NEW \$1,100,000 HOME FOR BOSTON INDUSTRY

Paine Furniture Company to Build on Arlington Street Extension

PARK SQUARE, following closely the action of the city in authorizing the extension of Arlington street, took another big step today toward becoming the center of the new retail district, when announcement was made that the Paine Furniture Company is to build at once a handsome business block of 10 stories and basement for exclusive use on the old Providence depot property.

The total cost of the land and structure is estimated at \$1,100,000. It will occupy the rectangle fronting 271 feet in Arlington street extension and 100 feet deep in St. James avenue.

Densmore & Le Clear, engineers and architects, have drawn plans for a building of modern steel construction with facings of brick and limestone trimmings. A view of the structure is reproduced in the accompanying illustration. Ground will be broken this autumn, and the building will be ready for occupancy in January, 1914, it is expected.

There will be 286,000 square feet, or seven acres of floor space in the new home of the company. The basement and first six floors, 175,000 square feet, will be given over to the exclusive display of this firm's furniture, rugs, draperies, upholstery and interior decorations. The four top floors will be required for the manufacturing and warehousing of the company's goods. Eight elevators will connect the floors.

The structure is to be fireproof throughout, with automatic sprinkler systems, a complete power plant with boilers, engines and dynamos, and a vacuum cleaning system reaching every square inch of floor and wall space in the building.

A feature will be the relatively large area of window space, a uniform style being carried out, whether lighting a display room filled with high grade furniture, or flooding with light the benches of the cabinet makers or the tables of designers.

The Paine company's new building is designed to be an ornament to the city, to be classed with the Y. M. C. A. structure now building, the proposed new hotel in Arlington street and the modern business structures now building or in contemplation along the line of the new subway being constructed under Boylston street to Brookline. The new Paine company building will be within one minute's walk of one of the stations of this subway.

Real estate and business men agree that this district is destined to become the center of a new retail trade district with the opening of the new subway, and declare that the development made in two or three years is but a hint of what is to follow.

The razing of the old Providence depot and the throwing upon the market of the most valuable large tract of land in the city, with the extension of Arlington and Stuart streets, and the widening of St. James avenue into an 80-foot boulevard, extending from Park square to Copley square, has been the biggest real estate event in the recent history of Boston.

This new retail district, it is prophesied, will take on a distinctive quality, offering opportunities to shop for the finest goods of every nature, which does not mean high-priced goods but high quality goods.

Upon this basis the Paine company has built during 77 years of its existence what is declared to be the largest retail furniture business in the world, exceeding

greatly that of any other in America, and surpassing the largest firms in London and Paris.

The company has an immense New England trade, and has many customers in the country at large, in Canada, Mexico and South America. This widespread trade is attributed

This vast trade has been built by the Paine company policy of high quality and moderate prices, according to W. L. Shearer, the director of the company. He is enthusiastic over the new location, and a vigorous worker for the upbuilding of trade in New England-made goods.

The Paine company started in 1835 in small quarters on the second floor of Market street, opposite the building on Canal and Market streets now occupied by the firm. The business grew steadily for 35 years until the whole building was opened. It was a model business block of that period.

From the first it has been the policy of the firm to manufacture all its goods in the same structure containing the display rooms. This has proved a popular feature with the customers, many of whom have furnished their residences with furniture, upholstery, draperies and decorations made to order.

With all the processes carried on in the same building with the business offices and salerooms, the purchasers were enabled to watch the processes, to consult with the designers and secure results satisfactory and individual in every detail. This is a unique feature about this firm's activities, and has done much to build a business among those who were not contented to buy goods in Boston that were made elsewhere, and who undergoes prolonged delays while slight changes in finish or application of pieces were being made. When it became evident a few years ago that the growth of business would soon involve an enlargement of the company's home the directors began to cast about for a new site. The policy of moderate prices precluded a too-expensive site, yet no land appeared to be available within the business center of Boston.

There appeared to be no alternative but to remove the manufacturing and warehousing part of the business to some factory district, such as South Boston or Cambridge, doing away with the possibility of giving the customers the direct contact with the manufacturer that had been a feature of the firm's growth. This the directors were loth to do, and so the project was shelved for the time.

A year ago the pressure of business resulted in crowding every department. There was not room in the display rooms for a comfortable exhibition of more than a fraction of the things the firm had to offer, and no space could be spared from the manufacturing floors if the orders were to be kept up with. The directors then began to search for a site, and many lots were considered.

As soon as the Park square property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was freed from litigation the company purchased the lot it is to occupy, being practically the first to buy, and the first to purchase a large tract. It is said that the announcement of the new building will establish a tone for all the construction to follow in this district, involving the construction within the next five years of modern business blocks covering the entire property of over 10 acres.

The Paine site is regarded as the cream location of the new section, fronting as it does on practically the whole Park square end of the lot. There will be a broad doorway in the center of the Arlington street extension front, and two large doorways at each corner of the same side. The new building will give the company practically 50 per cent more room than it now has.



THE NEW PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY BUILDING ON ARLINGTON STREET EXTENSION AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

Densmore & Le Clear, Engineers & Architects

HEAD WATERS OF MERRIMAC RIVER FOUND AND MARKED 250 YEARS AGO

Massachusetts Commission Carved Inscription on Rock at The Weirs to Show Colony's Boundary

NOW IS PRESERVED

THIS year is the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the search of a commission appointed by the Legislature of the Massachusetts Bay colony to find the head waters of the Merrimac river.

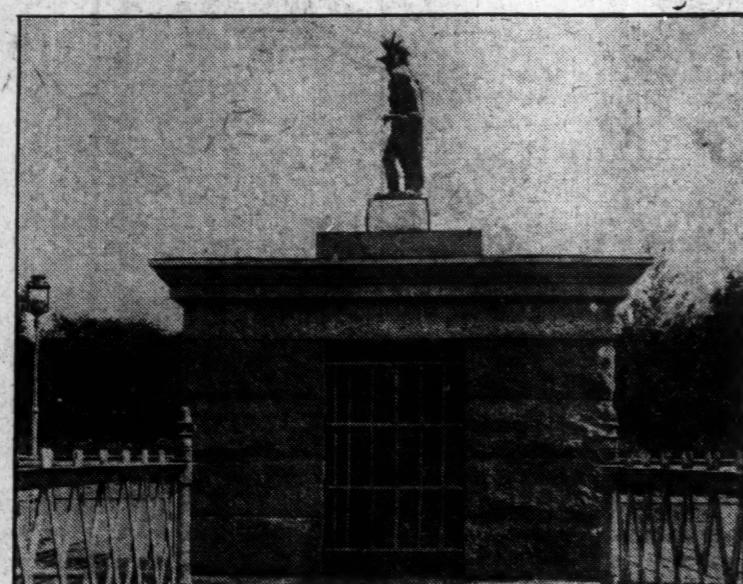
The northernmost boundary of the colony was described in the patent as at the headwaters of this river, and it was to discover this spot and properly mark it that the commission was sent out. That was only 32 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The country had been unexplored as far north as the commission was authorized to go.

The two commissioners were Edward Johnson and Simon Willard. They employed as surveyors John Sherman and Jonathan Ince. As they were total strangers to the country they were to survey it was thought necessary to secure two Indian guides and they are described as Pontauhantum and Ponabkin. In the report of the commission the guides are characterized as "very intelligent, as any in all these parts, and well acquainted."

When the members of the commission reached what is now the city of Franklin, New Hampshire, they constructed a sailboat with which to make their way farther north. They were in doubt as to which branch of the river at that point was the Merrimac, but finally, after assurances from the Indians that the one on the right was the one desired, they proceeded. It may be imagined that the task of sailing a boat up this river was a difficult one unless there was more water in the stream at that time of the year (July) than is now usual in that month. It is recorded that three miles north of the junction of the river they came to what was then known as the Endicott tree, designated by marks upon its trunk. This tree is supposed to have been marked in 1638 and for more than half a century was known as the Endicott tree.

Head Waters Reached

The commission finally reached the headwaters of the stream it was navigating, and thence proceeded to mark what was believed to be the northernmost boundary of the Massachusetts Bay



Granite structure over Endicott rock, at The Weirs, N. H., where commissioners marked Merrimac head waters

of the Merrimac River." The carving on the rock itself was as follows:

E. I. * S. W.
W. P. John
Endicott
Gov.
I. S. I. L.

ROAD'S PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

EDMONTON, Alta.—A program of colossal proportions, involving the completion during 1912 of 500 miles of new track on the Canadian Northern railway's main line and branches in Alberta, and the laying of 1300 miles on the Peace river branch; the completion of Goose lake extension to Calgary by September or October; of the Brazeau line of the Calgary-MacLeod line before the close of the year, and of a very considerable portion of the Oliver branch, and the Calgary-Vegreville branch, was outlined by Sir William Mackenzie, president of the road, during a recent visit here.

CORNERSTONE LAID AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—Cornerstone of the Pulitzer School of Journalism was laid at Columbia University by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, widow of its founder, on Tuesday, August 1, 1912, to mark the head waters

UNIQUE BANQUET IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, HONORS "ONION DAY"

Chamber of Commerce Finds New Way to Advertise the Versatility of Vegetable Which Is an Asset of State

FACTS PRESENTED

The increasing value of the onion crop to Texas and the enterprise of the citizens of the state in helping make the product widely known, find expression in the following special article which deals primarily with Texas Onion day and with the unique banquet prepared for the enterprising Chamber of Commerce of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The success of Texas Onion day was so pronounced that the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, which was responsible for the recent unique event, has decided to make Onion day an annual affair. In order to prove the usefulness and the versatility of the vegetable a special onion menu was prepared for the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the Hotel St. Anthony and G. Berard, the steward, had a number of surprises for the diners. Even the dessert did not escape and the onion pie was voted not only different from all others of the species, but decidedly palatable.

The menu was as follows:

Onion Soup, Parisienne
Dr. Price Famous Onion Relish
For the first time served in America.
Sliced Texas Onions
Beefsteak with Onions
Vienna Style
Texas Onions in Cream
New Peas with Pearl Onions, Menagerie
Stewed Potatoes in Cream
With Onions, Gastronomie
Lettuce with Sliced Onions, Mayonnaise
Special St. Anthony "Own Cake"
Onion Pie, Laredo
Cottage Cheese with Onions

The toastmaster for the occasion was R. H. Wester, president of the department of real estate and civic improvement of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wester spoke on "The Onion, a Com-

WORN GREENBACK LAUNDRY IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

WASHINGTON—Without a counter part in the world is a laundry machine in the bureau of engraving and printing, the plant where the government turns out the national supply of currency. A great item of expense has been the production of new bills to take the place of crumpled, worn paper money sent in for redemption.

It has had sufficient use to prove its success in taking the wrinkles and stains from badly used currency. Two young women have charge of the laundry. One feeds the soiled money to one end of the machine and the other stacks the clean, crisp, laundered notes when they come through.

Before the machine had been placed in service the claims made for it attracted the attention of government officials in several European countries. They sent examples of much abused cur-

rency and were delighted by the condition in which it was returned to them. Hundreds of people have seen the machine in action. It is estimated that in eight hours between 30,000 and 35,000 old bills can be laundered.

National bank presidents have been asked to sign notes in strong indelible ink, so that when such bills are put through the laundry the ink will not fade. As it is today bank presidents sign notes with any kind of ink, from plain poke berry juice up to ordinary five-cent ink. These fade in the laundry machine.

Burgess Smith, a native of Macon, Ga., but for the past eight years in the bureau of engraving and printing, is the designer of the new machine.

Samuel Elder of Philadelphia, for 14 years a machinist at the bureau, constructed it.

GAIN IN RAIL TONNAGE SHOWN

CHICAGO—Indication of increase in railroad tonnage was furnished recently when the current statement of car surpluses and shortages by the American Railway Association disclosed that the car surplus throughout the country had been reduced June 20 last to 73,464 cars. The surplus June 6 of this year was 89,202 cars. June 21, 1911, the surplus of cars in the United States had reached a total of 185,934 cars. The total car shortage June 20 of the present year was 57,456 cars, while on June 21, 1911, the shortage recorded was 27,64 cars.

The decrease in surplus coal cars is widespread. The net decrease in this class of equipment is 16,466 cars. There has been a net increase in box cars and passenger cars of 27,200 cars.

The current bulletin shows that, compared with June 21, 1911, there is a decrease at present in the total surplus of 92,470 cars, of which 26,602 is in box, 53,666 in coal and 9,842 in miscellaneous cars.

TOLEDO SHOWS BUILDING GAIN

TOLEDO, O.—Building in Toledo during the first six months of this year shows an increase of \$1,570,755 over the first six months of last year, according to Building Inspector McMahon's report. Permits issued since Jan. 1 of this year number 993 and amount to \$3,194,925. In the first six months of last year, 947 permits, amounting to \$1,624,170, were issued. In June, this year, 205 permits for buildings, that will cost \$375,858, were issued. In June of 1911, 176 permits, amounting to \$369,100, were issued.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO SPEND \$7,500,000 ON MOUNTAIN PARK

SAN FRANCISCO—Having finished the necessary surveys after 14 months' work, the Southern Pacific officials decided recently to immediately build a second track over the Tehachapi mountains at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000.

The work will be done under the corporate name of the Bakersfield & Mojave Railroad Company. All rights of way between Bakersfield and Mojave will be condemned or purchased outright under that name, and the necessary funds will be advanced this corporation by the parent company, the Southern Pacific, says the Examiner.

Half of the expense of construction and half of the annual cost of operating the new line will be borne by the Santa Fe because it is to have joint use of the road. It is using the present line over the Tehachapi with the Southern Pacific under a 99 year agreement that was made when Collis P. Huntington was alive.

California's growth and the increasing density of traffic, both intrastate and interstate, is the compelling cause for the creation of this second mountain track, and the man who built the first track back in the seventies, William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific, is to construct the second one. It will be about 90 miles in length, and will cost an average of a little over \$80,000 per mile.

It is to be a lower-grade line than the present one. On this account it will be used by all south-bound trains of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, while the existing track will be exclusively for north-bound traffic.

The remarkable growth of the oil industry in the San Joaquin valley, with the consequent jump in population and varied business activities, together with the keen fight of San Francisco and Los Angeles jobbers for the trade of that great inland empire, is the immediate reason why this railroad improvement is imperative at this time. And it is taken to preface a double track road for both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe as far up the valley as Fresno in the not distant future.

The best cooks always use Burnett's Vanilla

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LINEN SUIT IS FASHIONABLE PATTERN FOR A BRAIDED BELT

Model with several new features



LEVEL-TOP CAKE

In a cake pan it is well to remember that the center of the cake is the part which will usually be the highest, so spread the batter as much to the side as possible, having a depression in the center, then the cake, when baked, will be level.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The little coatee of taffeta is a distinctive feature of many of the afternoon gowns. The dress is often of an entirely different material and color.—Baltimore Sun.

MAKE LIVING ROOM CHEERY

What may be done in furnishing

To serve its real purpose, a living room should be a part of the home so attractive to the various members of the family, so filled with the things that form a vital part of their daily lives in the home, that each and every member feels its presence as a constant invitation.

When it fails of this; when it is cheerless, cold, uncomfortable, too formal, or empty of all human interest, then a great family tie is lost. There is no general meeting and living place where all look forward to spending an evening.

The lack of such a spot is a far more serious thing than would at first appear, says the Woman's Magazine. Sons and daughters find a congenial, inviting place elsewhere; and while this may happen in certain cases to be devoid of harm, too often it is a menace to the happiness and even to the morals of part of the family.

A southern exposure is always to be preferred for such a room, because here one gets the maximum of sunshine and the minimum of bleak winter winds.

However, in planning a house, or in selecting a part of a house to be used as a living room, the view from the windows, the amount of light to be obtained from an exposed side of the house, and many other considerations peculiar to each individual case determine the point of location.

If the room must necessarily be north,

CLEANSING HATS AND CLOTHES

Directions for doing the work at home

EVERY woman is eager to know how to make garments, hats and feathers appear as good as new. The New York Times gives these directions as reliable.

To Clean White Kid Slippers—Wash the slippers well with benzine, using soft brush; rinse well in fresh benzine, and while the slippers are wet rub a little French chalk thoroughly into the kid. This helps to remove the black marks the slippers obtain by wearing. Then put the slippers to dry and they will look quite fresh and clean.

To Renovate Velvet—The velvet should first of all, be stretched, pile side upward, over the steam from a kettle of boiling water. As the steam begins to rise get some one to brush the pile briskly with a stiff brush. Then spread out flat to dry, and afterward brush lightly again. When the material has been worn a great deal and is very soiled, sponge it lightly with benzine. But remember this is very inflammable, and must not be used near a fire or light of any kind.

To Clean a Sunshade—Open the sunshade and have ready a tub of warm water, a piece of hard soap and a nail brush. Rub the soap thickly on to the brush, moisten it with the water, and carefully brush the sunshade on the outside, paying special attention to the dirty crevices that runs up the middle of each division. Also brush around the

No material takes the place of linen for summer suits. This one combines plain color with stripes, and it includes many new and interesting features of fashion. The belt, that gives the slightly high waisted effect to the coat, is one, the cutaway front is worthy of notice, and the shaped tunic effect of the skirt is distinctly new.

For traveling and for general wear nothing better could be found, and the model is good for other materials as well as for linen. Cotton corduroys are being much used, and are very handsome, while a great many wearers think the material is cooler than linen. Taffeta made in just such way would be handsome, and both serge and mohair are used for traveling and occasions of the kind.

The stripes that are used for trimming are effective, but plain contrasting color could be substituted, or the skirt could be made of one material throughout, if preferred.

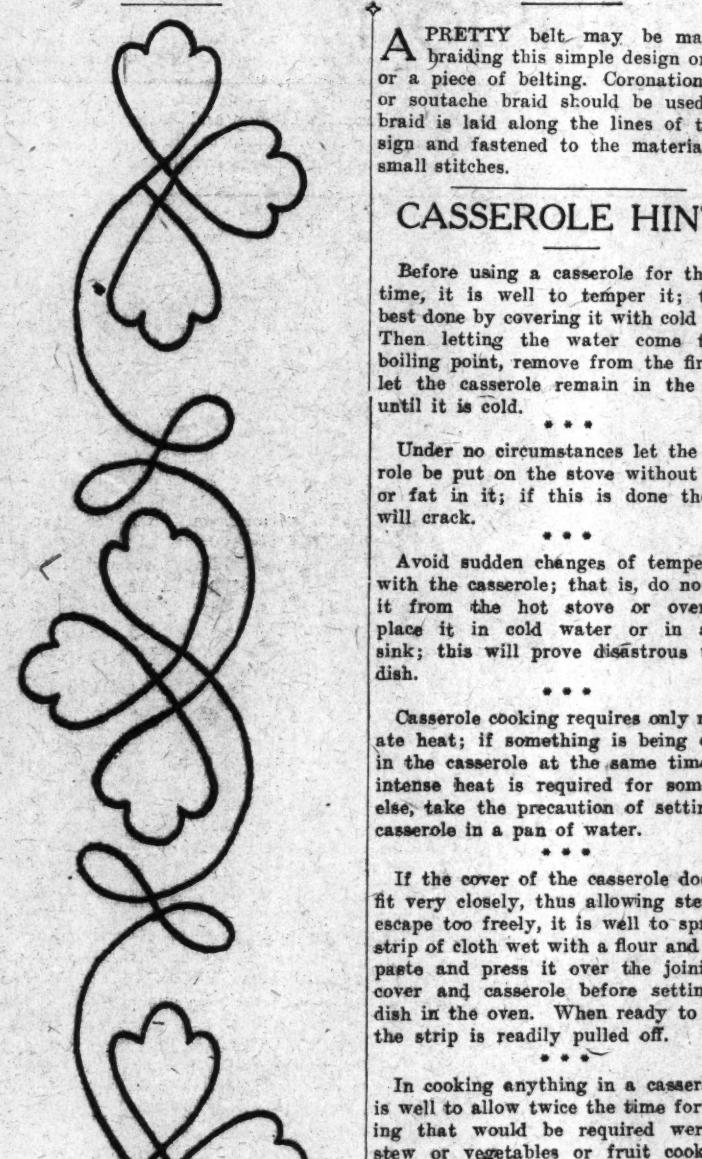
The tunic portion is in four pieces, and the lower portion is in two, and the two are stitched together at the inner edge of the facing. If for any reason the fancy shaping is not liked, the tunic can be made plain at the lower edge, and the skirt can be cut a little above the waist line to give the modified empire effect.

Girls are almost certain to like the cutaway fronts of the coat and the belt, for they are very smart and relieve the severity, but there are many tastes and many needs to be considered, and the front of the coat can be made straight if preferred, while, as the belt is an applied one, it can be omitted, when a perfectly simple, plain coat results.

For the 16-year size, the coat will require 4 1/4 yards of material, 27 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; the upper portion of the skirt, 4 1/4 yards 27, 3 1/4 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; the lower portion, 1 1/2 yards 27 or 3/4 yard 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat (7469), cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years, and of the skirt (7471), in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

With coronation or soutache braid



CASSEROLE HINTS

Before using a casserole for the first time, it is well to temper it; this is best done by covering it with cold water. Then letting the water come to the boiling point, remove from the fire, and let the casserole remain in the water until it is cold.

Under no circumstances let the casserole be put on the stove without water or fat in it; if this is done the dish will crack.

Avoid sudden changes of temperature with the casserole; that is, do not take it from the hot stove or oven and place it in cold water or in a wet sink; this will prove disastrous to the dish.

Casserole cooking requires only moderate heat; if something is being cooked in the casserole at the same time that intense heat is required for something else, take the precaution of setting the casserole in a pan of water.

If the cover of the casserole does not fit very closely, thus allowing steam to escape too freely, it is well to spread a strip of cloth wet with a flour and water paste and press it over the joining of cover and casserole before setting the dish in the oven. When ready to serve, the strip is readily pulled off.

In cooking anything in a casserole, it is well to allow twice the time for cooking that would be required were the stew or vegetables or fruit cooked in the ordinary way.—Newark News.

CANTON CREAM

The delicious Canton cream is made as follows: Make plain vanilla ice cream, and when nearly frozen, stir in one half cupful of finely chopped preserved ginger moistened with a little ginger syrup and one half cupful seeded raisins. Finish freezing, let stand several hours to ripen, and serve in sherbet glasses with a spoonful of ginger syrup over each glass.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

DISHES FOR MEATLESS DINNER

Eggs, cheese, fruits and puddings

dines, anchovies, etc.—can be obtained at the cooked food stores.

Olivies, carciofoni, smoked salmon, imported sausage are all to be had in whatever quantity is desired. Plenty of lemon juice should be used with them. The salads for this course can all be prepared at home. Small, sweet red peppers are good mixed with celery and potato salad.

There are large china dishes with divisions made specially for hors d'oeuvres and they are much more effective if passed in this way than if separate dishes are used. With a dinner at which the usual roast or entrée is not served, these foods make a novelty and they do not cost much.

All these things help out when a housekeeping woman decides to boycott the butcher. Men are the ones who, as a general thing, object to meatless meals.

Women and children are apt to prefer puddings and pastries, fruit, ice cream, cakes and salads.

As an experiment it would be interesting to know how many housekeepers could succeed in satisfying their families with the meatless dinners. They could not do so by simply omitting meat and providing no substitutes.

Lists should be made out for weekly menus with cheese, eggs, spaghetti, salads, fruits, fish, puddings and fruit souffles, strawberry shortcake, jellies with fruit, nuts grated and used in salads and sandwiches, all the unusual dishes which through their novelty might be an appeal.

Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enameled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co., St. Paul, Minn.

OUR BOOKLET FREE
New York Salesroom, 59 West 42nd St.
White Enamel Refrigerator Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.



"Enchante" Coiffure

Originated for those who seek in modish Hairdressing that subtle touch which stamps the wearer as

A Woman of Distinctive Style

Skillfully fashioned from live, fluffy Human Hair of silken texture—Planned on a moment. No Rearranging.

Our Everlasting Hair Wave is made only the more fluffy and beautiful by Dampness and Shampooing.

Write now for "Coiffures of Distinction."

A. Simonson, 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY
"Fifty-two Years of Success"

TRIED RECIPES

PEAS WITH BACON

To a pint of fresh peas add a quarter of a pound of bacon or ham cut in small pieces, and a little butter. Put a little pepper in the cooking water. Be careful to take the peas off the fire as soon as they are done, or they will turn yellow and harden.

FISH PUDDING

(Danish recipe)—Mix one pound of salt codfish, picked very fine and thoroughly cooked, with a third of a pint of well cooked rice; add one pint of milk, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, melted, and three well beaten eggs. Bake in a quick oven until "set" and well browned.

FRUIT SOUP

(A Danish vegetarian recipe)—One pound of pearl tapioca, one half pound of prunes, stoned, one half pound of seedless raisins, three large apples, chopped, three slices of lemon, sugar, cinnamon and whole cloves to taste. Soak the tapioca until soft; mix all the other ingredients with this and boil slowly in water enough to make, when cooked, the consistency of a thick soup. This will require the addition of water from time to time. When the tapioca is thoroughly dissolved and the fruit is cooked, add the desired amount of sugar and a half pint of water. The "soup" may be eaten hot or cold; if the latter, whipped cream is an agreeable addition in respect both of flavor and appearance.

KOLDOMAR

(Danish recipe)—Take one pound of finely chopped lean beef, one half pint of parboiled rice, one small onion; finely chopped, one egg, well beaten; salt to taste and mix thoroughly together. Select medium sized, perfect leaves from a head of cabbage, partly boiled (the leaves should be sufficiently tender to roll pliable without breaking); into these so apportion the mixture that each leaf can be firmly rolled and securely doubled in at the ends. Wrap these with thread to insure their remaining in shape, and place in a covered vessel over a slow fire in about half an inch of butter. The butter must be replenished and the rolls turned occasionally. They should stew very slowly for about two hours.

NEW NUT BREAD FOR SANDWICHES

Because of the difficulty of cutting it into thin slices, nutbread has been little used for sandwiches, although its flavor and richness recommend it for that purpose. A new kind, however, has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the old. To make two small loaves, mix well a pint of cold water, the quarters of a cupful of molasses into which a heaping teaspoonful of soda has been beaten, one and one half cupfuls of white flour, three cupfuls of entire wheat flour, a tablespoonful of shortening—lard, butter or one of the proprietary kinds—one cupful of broken English walnut meats and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake three quarters of an hour in a moderate hot oven.—Youths Companion.

Lists should be made out for weekly menus with cheese, eggs, spaghetti, salads, fruits, fish, puddings and fruit souffles, strawberry shortcake, jellies with fruit, nuts grated and used in salads and sandwiches, all the unusual dishes which through their novelty might be an appeal.



You'll Like This Wholesome and Pleasing Summer Drink

As an ideal drink these warm summer days Pineapple Juice can't be equaled. Its refreshing and thirst quenching qualities commend it to particular people. And its

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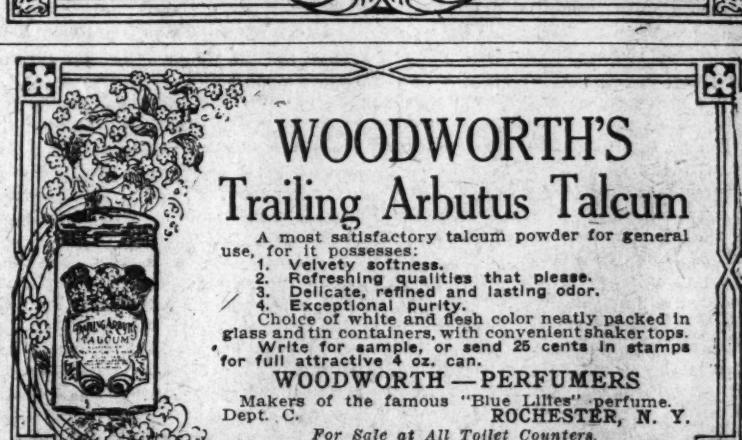


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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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GUEST OF HONOR

A guest of honor at an afternoon reception wears her hat and gloves unless she is a guest in the house, says Harpers Bazaar. If she is visiting her hostess, she, like the hostess, may appear without hat or gloves. The hat is worn at luncheons and bridge parties. Gloves are worn at a luncheon until the table is reached. Then they are removed. In a large household a stock pot for the soup is needed, says an exchange. For this there comes a cylindrical pot with a faucet near the bottom, through which the soup is poured. It is made of copper and tin with iron handles, copper nails and brass faucet. These pots come in graduated sizes, holding from 12 to 36 quarts.

SOUP STOCK POT

THOUSANDS SPLASH EACH YEAR IN BROOKLINE SWIMMING TANK

Success of Natatorium Is Regarded as Indicative of What Might Be Done by Many Other Communities

PAYING INVESTMENT

In view of modern industrial encroachment facilities for swimming out of doors are no longer what they were, and natatoriums have entered more extensively upon the scene. These swimming pools are becoming features in towns and cities all over America. In a series of articles, the first of which appears today, the Monitor will show how both the small and the large communities provide swimming facilities.

IT IS almost 30 years since James Whitcomb Riley sang the delights of "The Old Swimmers' Hole." A good deal of water has run in creeks and rivers, streams large and small since the Hoosier poet immortalized in verse the experience of himself and his fellow country lads. But the onrush of industrial activity makes it less and less feasible to use waters in the open for swimming purposes. The indoor swimming pool—the natatorium, to be technically correct—steps into the breach with accommodations that meet the requirements. And the fact is, apparently, that no city, town or village need be without its enclosed swimming pool if first cost or upkeep are the only things to be considered.

The Brookline (Mass.) Public Baths and Swimming School is in illustration of the fully established fact that it pays a community, from the standpoint of administrative affairs, as well from the standpoint of all the people, to provide boys and girls with a swimming pool of adequate size. It may be argued that such an institution as Brookline has at its disposal could not be established or maintained in every locality. It comes on the authority of those who know whereof they speak, however, that no matter whether a town has 30,000, or only 5000, inhabitants, arrangements could easily be made to have a satisfactory natatorium.

The Initial Steps

Of late there has been a general awakening in the country to the necessity of making adequate provisions for indoor swimming. In the case of Brookline it may not be generally known that the town had the first municipal all-the-year-round bathing establishment with swimming facilities in the United States. The initial steps toward securing the public baths were taken at the adjourned annual town meeting held on April 11, 1895, when it was voted to put the matter of improved public bathing facilities into the hands of a committee. At a later meeting the committee reported in favor of a new \$25,000 bathhouse on the town land on Tappan street, near Brookline Hills station, and this was voted on favorably. Later more money was voted for carrying out the enterprise.

In the last annual report of the gymnasium and baths committee of Brookline some interesting figures are presented in regard to the popularity of the swimming pool. There was an attendance of 71,887 at the natatorium. The swimming instruction to residents of Brookline and their children is free. There were 8000 non-residents who enjoyed the privileges of the institution by paying a small fee.

J. Leonard Mason is the director of the Brookline municipal gymnasium and baths. There is an exceptionally well equipped staff of instructors. Mr. Mason has had wide experience with swimming as an educational factor. Asked for his opinion in regard to natatoriums as a whole, he said:

"It is almost coincidental with one of your questions that I have just received a letter from the Playground and Recreation Association of America, with headquarters in New York, requesting information such as you wish regarding the cost and benefit of swimming pools.

The principal point of the New York inquiry is in regard to what a town of—say 5000 people, can do in that direction. The question is further as to initial expense, method for obtaining the water and how to renew the supply.

Demand General One

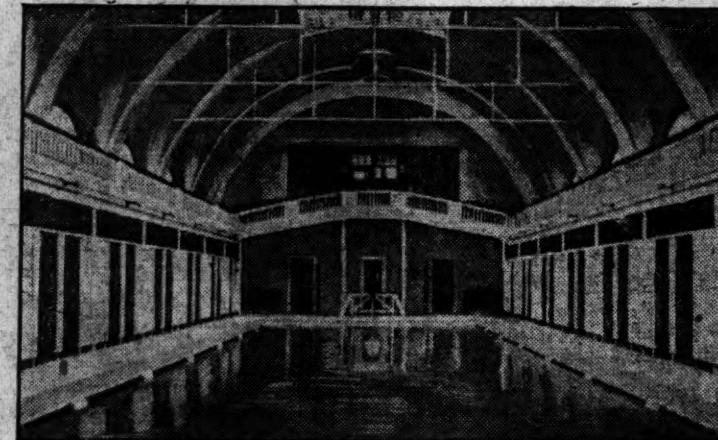
"What I shall say to the New York inquirers I am glad to say now for the benefit of the Monitor readers," Mr. Mason continued. "For it is evident to me that all through this country there is a desire to install such swimming places. Now, my advice to any municipality would be to first of all secure an expert, one who has had experience along the lines of instruction and who understands the changing characteristics of the young people. A natatorium, of course, is for all, but principally we are after the boys and girls. It is to them that the town or city authorities must look for responses to whatever is being done along the welfare development line."

"To return to the subject of constructing a swimming place where before the only recourse has been outdoor bathing, I would advise that not too much money be expended on embellishments, if it is a question of saving on the first cost. Besides, in many instances a suitable hall of building might be secured and utilized until such a time, at least, as the experiment shows itself of value to the community."

"A \$10,000 natatorium in a community with from 5000 to 10,000 people ought



Brookline public baths and swimming school, first all-the-year-round establishment of its kind in United States



Commodious swimming pool at the Brookline public baths, dressing rooms around it and the visitors' gallery

to answer every purpose. Granted that such a structure is put up then comes the question of water and proper heating. "Where the water supply of the town is limited it is no small drain on the locality to furnish 50,000 gallons or so a day. For the water must be renewed each day. In the Brookline swimming tanks the consumption is 70,000 gallons a day. Here, of course, our source of supply is ample. But if the contrary condition exists, then there is the artesian well method. I know of some of the best equipped natatoriums in the land that get their daily water supply from such wells."

Regarding the best method for keeping the tanks clean Mr. Mason had some interesting things to say.

"Filtering plants in some of the swimming institutions that lead with improved methods," he said, "solve the double purpose of cleanliness and supply. At Brown University the filtering plant permits of using the water over and over. There is a gradual process of filtration all the time and the water is clear and pure as a result."

"I take it that the question before us now is the swimming pool as such, and not as necessarily in connection with any gymnasium. But I have always been of the opinion that the swimming accommodations should be as some sort of central attraction in the entire scheme of outdoor and indoor recreation for the young people. Where the playground, the gymnasium and the natatorium combine in providing juvenile attractions, they assert a moral influence of incalculable value to the entire community. I dare say that in this respect Brookline is unique, for we have succeeded in creating just such a center as I speak about."

The Brookline experiments have been so satisfactory that we have often been asked how we manage to create this atmosphere of comradeship here. The explanation is easy. We give the young people what they most desire, and their inherent good qualities rise to the surface. After they once realize that their own comfort and pleasure depend upon their cooperation in that they keep the place as spick and span as possible, then the work of the management is made much more easy."

Mr. Mason, who has visited the leading natatoriums here and in Europe, is enthusiastic over what Germany has to show in that direction.

"We must concede the Germans," he said, "that they have carried the indoor swimming hole plan to the highest perfection. In Dresden, for instance, and above all, in Munich, these establishments are beyond reproach. The result is evident in the directness and progressiveness of the nation today. To a great extent the gymnasium and natatorium have set the pace."

The Brookline Natatorium

A description of the Brookline public baths may have its interest at a time when the country is concerned in the subject of indoor swimming tanks. The building is T-shaped, of brick, and fronts on Tappan street. The location at Brookline Mills station, is about in the center of the population of the town. It is close to the new high school and faces the principal public playground. There is a handsome main entrance in the center, with a vestibule, hall and waiting room. The main part of the building contains the natatorium, spectators' gallery, running track and dressing rooms. The main tank is 80 feet long and 28 feet wide, and contains an average of 4½ feet of water.

The bottom of the tank slopes gradually, and is four feet deep at one end and seven feet at the other. Around the swimming hall are 42 dressing rooms, with a passage-way on either side, the stone floors of the passage-ways and dressing rooms being kept warm by

PLOT DISCOVERED IN EGYPT
NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald reports that the Egyptian police have discovered a plot against the Khedive, Lord Kitchener and the Egyptian premier. Four men were arrested. It is believed that the plot was inspired by nationalists.

CARS RUN TO NORUMBEGA
Cars will be run through from Dudley street direct to Norumbega park, beginning today, thus avoiding the change at Lake street, commencing 12:17 p. m. and continuing up to 10:17 p. m. week days and Sundays.

NEIGHBORHOOD GARDENING

Bricks and Dust Replaced in Roxbury by Flowers and Vegetables Grown in "Garden City"

BICK and asphalt, brick and asphalt, narrow streets running out from narrow streets characterize the neighborhood of Vernon and Simmons street in Roxbury. Scarcely a tree ventures to send forth leaves in the springtime and only occasionally can even a tuft of grass be found crowding its way between the stone pavements and the stone foundations of the houses built plumb to the line of the street.

But turning a corner suddenly, one comes upon an open space, a vacant lot that was formerly a heap of dust and stone, old papers and dirty rags. Now it blossoms with nasturtiums and marigolds, and pease, beans and tomato plants are growing in thrifty rows. Broad paths divide the ground into small beds and a painted sign placed over one of the entrance paths announces that this is Garden City.

In the morning, and particularly in the cool of the evening, whole families, father, mother and children, gather there and weed and spade and water, first looking eagerly to see the advance a day has made and conjecturing what another will bring forth. The Garden City is a source of interest to everybody in the neighborhood. Those boys and girls who were not sufficiently interested to secure themselves a garden when there was opportunity now wish they had been more awake to its benefits.

This is the first Garden City in Boston, 30 beds, five feet by 10 in measurement.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MEISTERSINGERS AT KEITH'S

A summer season of melody is on at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, for the Meistersingers, comprising the Harvard, Weber and Schubert quartets, are appearing in a novel setting called "Camping Out."

The soloists for this week are Harold S. Tripp of the Schubert quartet, who sings "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," and A. Cameron Steele, also of the Schubert, who presents in effective "Roll on, Thou Deep Blue Ocean."

Others on the bill are Donovan and McDonald in a sketch, Isabelle d'Armond and Frank Carter in a bright singing and dancing sketch, the Moslers and Hayes in cycling feats, Barnes and Robinson singers; Art Bowen, cartoonist; Ramsdell trio, dancers.

VARIED TRIP TO NEW YORK

The special Boston to Providence trolley car service conducted by the Bay State Street Railway Company, is now in its seventh season. Each succeeding year additional numbers make their summer trips between these two cities by this cool and scenically attractive route. Cars leave Postoffice square daily and Sunday at 2:45 p. m. and run through without change to Market square, Providence, connecting at Taunton for Fall River and at Providence for the night boats for New York. Returning the cars leave Providence at 8 a. m. By the combination of trolley and boat, which this service makes possible the trip between Boston and New York may be made at a low figure.

NORUMBEGA—VAUDEVILLE

Norumbega has returned to vaudeville for the afternoon and evening performances this week. The program includes: Knights Brothers and Sawtelle in a singing, dancing and talking medley; the Wiltons have a clever equilibrist act; Sauna & Company are seen in a novelty introducing impersonations of several noted persons; Faust & Faust, French clowns, are amusing, and children are delighted with the performances of Reed's acrobatic bulldogs. On July 4 there will be special features including band concerts all day in the music court by the battery B band of Worcester.

NEXT WEEK

Nance O'Neil begins a special engagement at the Majestic theater Monday with the Lindsay Morison Stock Company. Miss Alice Lloyd continues at the Treasury in "Little Miss Fix-it," musical comedy.

BRIDGE OF STEEL FOR ASSINIBOINE

WINNIPEG, Man.—Good progress is being made on the new steel bridge crossing the Assiniboine river at Osborne street, and H. A. Mackay, chief engineer of the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, says that it will be completed well within the contract time, Sept. 1.

The new bridge allows a roadway of 41 feet in width between the curbstones and a six-foot sidewalk will be provided on either side on brackets outside of the huge girders. These girders weigh 26 tons each and the bridge is being so constructed that there is no overhead work except on either side of the lift span.

The roadway will be of a very permanent nature being built of reinforced concrete with a top surface of creosoted wood blocks. The rather ungainly looking concrete counterweights used in the operation of the lift span will be treated in a new style and will not be apparent, being hidden by two ornamental arches. The bridge will be well lighted and of very handsome appearance. While the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works have the contract for the entire work they have sublet the work of erecting the bridge to Frankman Brothers of Minneapolis.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, JULY 3, 1912

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Any business man who calls upon the First National Bank for service covering financial transactions with a foreign country will find it in a position to render prompt and efficient banking service through long established connections.

This bank issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Cheques, payable by over 8000 banks in this country, Canada, Mexico, Europe and other foreign countries.

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First National Bank of Boston—70 Federal Street

FOUNTAIN PLACED ON FORTRESS SITE IN LOUISVILLE

MRS. WOOLMAN NEW WOMEN'S UNION HEAD

LOUISVILLE—In the presence of various patriotic organizations of the city, an ornamental memorial fountain was dedicated recently on the site of the first building erected in Louisville—"Fort-on-Shore," the spot from which Gen. George Rogers Clark set forth on his famous expedition to the northwest.

The task is said to have been the most gigantic ever undertaken by the board and, in some respects, will revolutionize the old system. The list embraces about 2000 names, the work of assigning the teachers being done almost entirely by Superintendent S. L. Heeter and were approved by the board.

But two new principals were selected, although there were a number of teachers and assistant principals advanced to the principality of schools. It is the plan of Superintendent Heeter to have a principal for each school but this could not be worked out at present and in some instances one principal was given charge of two or more schools.

The number of teachers recommended is based upon a conservative estimate, allowing 40 pupils to the teacher in the primary and intermediate grades and 35 pupils to the teacher in the grammar grades and in the high schools.

Clerks are recommended only where the principals supervise 16 rooms or more. The number of supervisors of art has been reduced from 30 to 12, by assigning such teachers to regular grade positions. The writing teachers have been reduced from 15 or more to seven, and the physical training teachers from 20 to 12.

FRENCH CAPITAL TO BUILD ROAD

ALVA, Okla.—H. A. Noah of Alva has returned during the past week from Paris, where he went two months ago with F. Comteau of Paris, who represented a syndicate of Parisian bankers in investigating the proposed railroad across northern Oklahoma from Joplin, Mo. to Des Moines.

Mr. Noah announced that the capital is now assured for the construction, the first link to be built being the line from Alva west to Des Moines, where there are rich coal fields.

GENERAL PEW ENDORSED

SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the Essex County Bar Association yesterday the candidacy of Brig.-Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., of this city, for United States judge to succeed the late William A. Schofield of Malden was endorsed.

WELD GARDEN TO BE OPEN

Larz Anderson's Weld garden on Avon and Pond streets, Jamaica Plain, will be open to the public on Sunday.

Mr. Combs, who managed the nomination campaign for Governor Wilson, has been in Baltimore since the convention began and learned Tuesday night that he is the candidate's choice for chairman.

CITY POWER PLANT IS SOLD

MANHATTAN, Kan.—John F. Vail of Pueblo, Col., bought the stock of the Manhattan Light & Power Company recently, paying more than \$100,000.

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News of the World Gathered by Monitor Correspondents

GERMAN COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE SEEN MOST ENTERPRISING

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The Egyptian Gazette in a recent issue points out that the Germans are the most enterprising European community in Palestine, and the one possessing the greatest commercial, industrial, agricultural and financial interests.

Ever since the German Emperor's visit to Turkey German influence and interests in Palestine have, it points out, gone up by leaps and bounds. Fine buildings have been constructed, colonies founded, industries and trade with Germany extended and German imports more than quadrupled.

The journal in question proceeds to predict that Palestine will shortly see a great increase in the use of the motor car. Several vehicles of this nature have, it says, been ordered in Germany for traffic between the towns of the Holy Land, and in spite of the bad roads, there is reason to believe that a great sphere of activity awaits any quick vehicle of transit. Thus, for instance, the journey between Jaffa and Jerusalem, which at present occupies four hours by rail, could, it states, be easily covered in 90 minutes by a motor car.

During the tourist season such a car would be in constant requisition and should be able to earn large profits. The same remark would apply to trips between the other centers of interest in the Holy Land. At present the roads of Palestine leave much to be desired, but there is reason to believe that the introduction of the motor car would lead to a considerable improvement in the main arteries of communication.

LAND RIGHTS SOUGHT FOR KONGO NATIVES BY REFORM SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Kongo Reform Association have prepared a memorial to Sir Edward Grey on the present aspect of affairs in the Congo.

The memorial calls attention to the fact that it is now four years ago since the Belgian government assumed the responsibility for the government of the Congo and although many salutary changes have ensued—changes which public opinion in England has not been slow to recognize—the position of the native races of the Congo in respect to rights of land remains as insecure today as it was under the administration of the late Congo Free State.

The memorial goes on to show that it is an essential requisite to the native of tropical Africa that he should have free access to his land, not only on the consideration of personal freedom and alimentary necessities, but that upon it depends his capacity to increase his well being through the medium of commerce with the outer world. Nevertheless, by the edicts of 1891-2 "all lands were regarded state property regardless of native rights" (Memorandum of his Majesty's government to the Belgian government, dated Nov. 4, 1908).

The association hopes that "his majesty's government, before recognizing the annexation, will find it possible to make such friendly and successful representations to the Belgian government as will result in crowning the work of betterment, which unremitting effort and persistent appeal to the spirit, as well as to the letter, of international agreement has brought out."

M. MORNARD FREE TO SPEND LOANS

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia.—The regent, accompanied by his wife and daughter, has left Teheran for Europe. The resignation of Vosukh-ed-Dowleh, the minister for foreign affairs, has still not been accepted by the cabinet, and it is stated that he has been requested to withdraw it.

M. Mornard, the Belgian agent appointed by Russia to succeed Mr. Shuster as treasurer-general, has been confirmed in this position and will also remain director-general of the customs. His powers will be practically the same as those the Meijlis granted to Mr. Shuster, and he will have a free hand regarding the control of the expenditure of foreign loans, while nominally obliged to act in concert with the cabinet in other fiscal matters. It is understood that his appointment is for five years.

FRANCHISE BILL UP IN PORTUGAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal.—A bill to reform the electoral law was introduced into the Senate recently. It gives the franchise to all males of the age of 21 years who can read and write and who have paid, for a year before the election, a yearly tax of at least 25

FUTURE IN MEDITERRANEAN IS BEFORE BRITISH LEADERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Harbor of Malta where the premier and Winston Churchill conferred with Lord Kitchener

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—When but a few days after the close of the Weymouth naval maneuvers, the Enchantress with the premier and Mr. Churchill on board left for the Mediterranean, and when at the same time, it was announced that Lord Kitchener had left Egypt in order to confer with the cabinet minister at Malta, the greatest curiosity and interest were aroused.

The statements, which immediately appeared in the press, to the effect that the Enchantress had merely gone on a pleasure cruise, and that no political significance was to be attached to the premier's visit to the Mediterranean, were received with general incredulity. As was also the statement that it was a yearly custom for the first lord of the admiralty to visit Malta for the purpose of an official inspection of the naval establishment and the civil establishment, in so far as naval requirements were concerned.

The extraordinary situation created in the Mediterranean by the seizure of Italy of the islands of the Aegean and the presence of Lord Kitchener in Malta were sufficient denial in themselves of the unimportant nature of the cruise. The Conservative press declared that it was an open secret that the conference at Malta was being held to consult with the agent general in Egypt upon the menacing eventualities to the British empire brought about by the presence in the eastern Mediterranean of a member of the triple alliance.

Italy, the ally of Germany, holding the seaway to Egypt and India had completely changed the aspect of the Mediterranean. And in consequence of this situation, as well as of the diminution of the Mediterranean fleet, it was reported that a warning had been lodged with the British government the author of which was Lord Kitchener.

In the opposition camp the matter

was treated somewhat in the light of a Mediterranean navy scare. It was argued that in the event of the eastern Mediterranean being the scene of future naval warfare, the present balance of powers could not be looked upon as in any way permanent, for their grouping had in nowise been brought about by Mediterranean considerations. It was not probable that if, for instance, the fate of the Balkans and of Turkey was in the balance, Russia and France would remain allies, nor could the friendship of Italy and Austria Hungary, whose interests in the Mediterranean are diametrically opposed, be safely relied upon.

The departure of the Enchantress for Bizerta following upon the naval reviews, the inspection of forts, and other naval maneuvers attendant upon the visit of the first lord of the admiralty to a naval station, was immediately followed by an official communiqué in which the general satisfaction of the lords commissioners of the admiralty with the efficiency of the organization of the service in the Mediterranean was expressed. A paragraph in the communiqué read as follows:

"It is their lordships' intention to make full use of the facilities of this important and complete naval base, whose value to the British navy is of a permanent character. They propose, as at present advised, to assign such proportion of refitting and repairing work to the dockyard as will keep it in a normal condition of activity and render it at all times capable of attending to the needs, in peace or war, of any fleet or naval force cruising or operating in the Mediterranean. All necessary measures will be taken for its continued security."

It is left to the near future to reveal whether, if any, modifications in the present naval force of Great Britain in the Mediterranean will have been effected by the end of the Malta conference.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT FINDS WAY TO OVERSEAS MARKETS

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Addressing a recent meeting of the South Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners Association, the minister of agriculture, Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., said that the quantity of apples exported during the present year was the largest for a number of seasons.

"Overseas markets were opening up, and there seemed no reason why the fruit industry in South Australia should not be vastly extended. Some of the export fruit he had seen at recent agricultural shows was of such excellent quality that if it could be landed in the old country in as good a condition as when it was picked, and he believed it could—it would be certain to bring forcibly before the people of England the wonderful resources of the state."

South Australia possesses an immense area eminently adapted for fruit production. Practically every kind of fruiting plant of the sub-tropical and temperate regions of the earth thrives within some portion of this area, whilst about 440 miles north of Adelaide, irrigated from artesian bores at Hergott and Lake Harry, the commercial varieties of the date palm ripen their fruits to a quality of a high degree.

Aided by judicious assistance from the government, the fruit industry has made rapid progress, and the export both to the other states and overseas has attained considerable dimensions. In 1910 the area of orchards totalled 22,410 acres, and there are thousands of acres of virgin land equally suitable. The favor with which South Australian fruit is received in the markets of the world is evidence that the limits of expansion of the industry are by no means reached.

The different papers read at the con-

IRISH TECHNICAL CONGRESS POINTS WAY FOR EDUCATORS

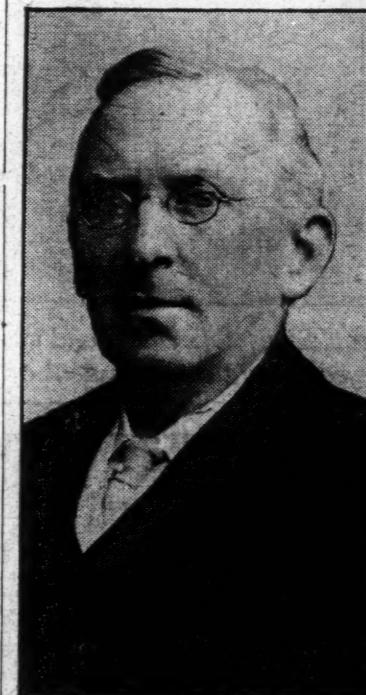
(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—During the course of an address at the Irish technical instruction congress in Cork, some interesting and important points were mentioned by Sir Bertram Windle.

He referred to the fact that the association had started in Cork 11 years ago and now held its congress in the fine technical school which owes its existence to the activity of the Cork committee and to one of its citizens, Sharman Crawford, who presented to it the site and buildings. These were quite transformed by the architect, A. Hill, and now house the schools of science and technology, commerce, art and music, of which the citizens of Cork are justly proud. The institute is equipped with appliances and machinery as complete as possible, and its furniture was all made last year in Cork and proves very satisfactory.

In his address the president accentuated the fact that real education is the pressing need in Ireland, "in matters educational there is no standing still." The great agricultural interests of the country should be brought into touch with its technical schools and a board of commercial examinations established.

"I have never," he said, "concealed my dislike of examinations. We have not yet recovered from the effects of an examination system pure and simple, the worst of which was to induce people to believe that the obtaining of a degree of any kind is an end in itself. I would like to sweep away a whole heap of them by having a rational school-leaving examination and by opening the door to every profession and place of learning. Now there is scarcely any touch between the national university, the intermediate education board and the technical instruction department. Yet the national university was established for the people, and in spite of its defects is being largely resorted to and will be more so."

The different papers read at the con-



(Copyright by Lafayette, Dublin)
SIR BERTRAM WINDLE
Principal of University College, Cork

university course. The need for cooperation and coordination between the different boards and departments was pointed out. A hopeful sign was noted, that with the advent of increasing responsibilities in the country, there was evidence of a wider perception of the waste of money and energy for which want of system was responsible. Slowly but surely we are getting out of the stage of attributing our own drawbacks to historical causes and of treating every reformer as an enemy. Once our thoughts begin to run freely in wider channels it is only a question of time and patience and method when Ireland will take the place she is eminently fitted for.

LUXEMBOURG WORKS MAY BE PLACED IN SUITES IN LOUVRE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The arrangements which had been made for transferring the works of art in the Luxembourg museum to the building in the Place St. Sulpice, formerly used as a seminary of the same name, which came into the possession of the state after the separation law was put into effect, are now likely to be entirely changed.

This building has recently been examined by the parliamentary committee of education and of fine arts, with the result that they now recommend that it should be used for the ministry of finances. This would render vacant the large suites of rooms in the Louvre on the Rue de Rivoli side and it is thought advisable for many reasons that the Luxembourg collection should be removed thither.

The scheme is generally approved since it would place the Luxembourg collection of modern art in a far more conveniently available position for students and the general public.

As for the proposed new quarters for the ministry of finances the buildings in the Place St. Sulpice are very conveniently arranged and with very little cost are capable of being advantageously installed as an up-to-date ministry.

NAVAL AGITATION IN GERMANY IS SCORED BY PRESS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The general meeting of that important body, the German Navy League, was held at Weimar recently. Grand Admiral von Koester in a very resolute speech demanded from the government five new battleships of the dreadnought type and an additional 5000 men with the next five years. These demands have called forth the censure of the entire Liberal, Radical and Social Democratic press.

Both the Vossische Zeitung and the Berlin Tagblatt agree that if the German government is in earnest regarding better understanding with Great Britain the agitation of the navy league displays great inconsideration towards the foreign policy of the country and may do a large amount of harm.

RAILWAYMEN GET INCREASED WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)
YORK, Eng.—A meeting of the north eastern conciliation conference was held in York, Walter Hudson, M. P., attending as secretary of the men's side. The question which occupied the conference was the position of the lower-paid grades in view of the recent increase in the cost of living.

Ultimately the company agreed to grant considerable concessions, particularly to men receiving wages under 25s. per week. Among the grades affected are plateayers, goods warehouse staff, pulleymen and locomotive shed and outdoor staff. About 7000 men will receive an increase of pay.

ALBANIANS RECEIVE AMNESTY

(Special to the Monitor)
SALONIKA, Turkey.—The rebellion in Albania has been checked. The most important strategic positions in the Ipek district are in the hands of the Turkish troops and the main roads are again opened to traffic. An amnesty to all concerned in the recent rising has been granted by Turkey on the condition that they do not again take up arms.

FUND FOR IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT URGED ON COMMISSIONERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The trade and industry committee of the Royal and Colonial Institute has taken advantage of the meeting of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the national resources and improvement of the trade of the empire, to put forward a recommendation urging upon the commissioners the necessity of establishing a joint fund for the purpose of what may be described as imperial development.

The idea of a fund first originated with the Australian government and was put forward at the 1907 conference. It purported to insure the carrying out of those schemes which had been approved by the conference. The Australian prime minister advised that the several governments should agree to vote an annual contribution to a joint fund, entrusting the administration of the fund to a joint board of representatives appointed for the purpose. The proposal, however, was rejected. But the failure to make any progress with the schemes discussed in 1907 caused much complaint at last year's conference. Nothing had come of the "All Red" mail service and the Suez canal dues to which so much time had been devoted.

Now, of course, in addition to the observation of the moon (which is still carried on in order to improve the accuracy of our information) much other work is done at the Royal Observatory. For instance, during the past year more than 700 observations of double stars were made with the 28-inch refractor,

while a number of photographs taken with the 30-inch reflector on Oct. 11, 1911, in order to determine the position of the new minor planet M. T., were exhibited to visitors.

The Royal observatory was founded in 1676, and its chief object at that time was to obtain observations of the moon so as to be able to predict its future position accurately. This knowledge of the moon's position was, at that time, very necessary to sailors, to enable them to determine their longitude when at sea. No watch or clock could then be made which could be depended on during a long voyage, and thus although the sailor could determine when the sun reached its highest point above his ship, he could not, without knowing what the time at Greenwich (or some other definite point) was, calculate his longitude. But if the position of the moon were known accurately, he could use the moon as a clock, and he would then be able to calculate how far east or west he was off his destination.

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CZAR UNVEils ALEXANDER III. MOSCOW STATUE

(Special to the Monitor)

MOSCOW, Russia.—The ancient capital of Russia witnessed recently the gathering of all the notabilities, high court persons, ministers, soldiers and other officials of the Muscovite empire.

The occasion was the unveiling by the Czar of a statue of Alexander III. and the inauguration of the Alexander III. museum. The visit of the Czar to Moscow also coincided with the centenary of the Napoleonic invasion, and roughly, with the tercentenary of the house of Romanoff.

The statue of Alexander III. is by A. M. Opekushin, who also executed the monument to Pushkin in Moscow. The figure is of bronze, five times as large as life size and represents the Emperor sitting on a Romanoff chair of state bearing his crown and scepter and attired in the gorgeous robes of a Czar of Moscow.

The pedestal of the statue is of red polished granite and at each corner the Russian eagle is represented. Not only is the statue the work of a Russian sculptor, but the labor connected with its erection and the materials employed are Russian. The statue faces the River Moika.

QUEENSLAND HAS SURPLUS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The excess of Queensland revenue over the expenditure for the 10 months ended April amounted to £704,051.

A Clean Newspaper

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That's what the Monitor is daily trying to do

See the paper itself for an answer as to the result of this effort

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CRISIS OF DUALISM GATHERS ON HORIZON OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Magyar Oligarchy Seems Nearing Its Finish Now as Southern Slavs, Awakened, Combine to Win Freedom

PARTNER AROUSED

Absolutism in Croatia Has Brought "Unparalleled" Threat from Count Sturk, the Premier of Austria

In the following review of the situation in Austria-Hungary, the special correspondent of the Monitor sees the approaching downfall of the Magyar oligarchy accomplished by the southern Slavs.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Crises in Austria-Hungary are of such frequent occurrence, and as far as the average onlooker with no special knowledge of the facts can see, follow such an invariable course, that for the most part they are passed by as of little moment from an international point of view.

The cry of "Wolf! wolf!" has come so often from the banks of the Danube that the shepherds of Europe no longer go out to meet the invader with diplomatic pitchforks and scythes, but with all the unconcern of a Russian peasant they murmur "Nitchevo" (What does it matter?) and pass on to something of more interest, and as far as they can see, of more moment. Everything, however, points to the fact that the fable will run to its fulfilment in the case of Austria-Hungary.

As has been consistently pointed out in these columns, there is evidence on all sides, daily increasing in volume, that what has been aptly described as the "crisis of dualism" is not far distant, and that the Magyar oligarchy which by the aid of a statecraft, which has been a marvel of ingenuity if nothing more, has ruled Hungary for so long is rapidly coming to "the end of its tether," has exhausted all its resources and may at last be written down as bankrupt in finesse.

Position New Today

Budapest has seen many uprisings and has known many political crises, but whilst these struggles are all the same in the outward appearing, yet those who know Hungary best know that the struggle of today has little relation to those of yesterday, that the great national uprising against the domination of Austria, which swept over the country in the middle of the nineteenth century and ended in the famous Ausgleich of 1867, has little in common with the

TEDESCO COUNTRY CLUB OPENS ENLARGED COURSE ON FOURTH

With Nine New Holes, the Swampscott Links Is in First Rank, Having Fine Club House—Ocean View

TENNIS AND MUSIC

THE tenth 18-hole golf course in the Boston district will be in use tomorrow (July 4) when the nine new holes of the Tedesco Country Club at Swampscott are thrown open. Ever since May of last year men and machinery have been at work on the beautiful undulating country to the



GEORGE BOWDEN

Professional golfer of the Tedesco Country Club at Swampscott

westward of the original nine-hole course, until now it presents the finished and wonderfully groomed appearance of well-cared for links instead of the wild woodland that it was a little more than a year ago.

It has been a difficult matter to construct the course in a country which although very beautiful, was more rocky than the golfing experts cared to have it, but thanks to the genius of Donald Ross, professional at the Essex County

present day awakening of the many to the tyranny of the few, this steady uprising of 1,400,000 practically unrepresented and so subject people against the tyranny of an oligarchy of half the number.

When that master of statecraft, Beust, who had uncompromisingly and successfully opposed Bismarck's policy of uniting the German states under Prussian hegemony, was called from Saxony by the Emperor Francis Joseph "to wash the dirty linen" (for so Beust put it) in Austro-Hungarian affairs, he recognized with the unerring judgment of a born opportunist that the only chance for the Hapsburg dynasty was to secure for it the loyalty of the strongest sections throughout its strange polyglot dominions.

His method of effecting this was simple. For as it was the policy of some early English kings to keep their turbulent barons quiet, and secure their loyalty, by allowing them to build castles and tyrannize over all and sundry near and far, so Beust unhesitatingly sacrificed the just claim of the Czechs of Bohemia to the demands of the Austrian, and the equally just claims of the Croats and Serbs to the demands of Magyar Hungary.

Bitter Fruit Borne

This policy is today bearing its inevitable fruit. At the time, it is true, it was a brilliant success, with the political independence of Hungary established, the Emperor crowned at Budapest as a constitutional Hungarian monarch, and Deak, the great champion of Magyar rights, acclaimed on all sides as a liberator. The great superstructure was, however, built on sand, and every day the approach of that deluge which may sweep it away is seen more clearly.

From 1867 to 1912 scarcely a year has passed without a crisis of some sort at Budapest. Yesterday it was an inter-political strife between German Austria and Magyar Hungary, today it is an internecine strife in Hungary itself, the Magyar oligarchy against practically all the other races which go to make up the Hungarian kingdom, and the Magyar oligarchy in spite of its brave words and high hand is really at the end of its resources.

No doubt Count Tisza has succeeded for the moment, but only at a cost, to the repeated payment of which there is quickly an end. The wholesale expulsion of opponents by force of arms, the ruthless disregard of all law and constitution, and the rushing through of measures vital and far reaching in a few short hours is indeed the last mortgage of his last equity by the political bankrupt. Count Tisza's declaration that he had accomplished a patriotic duty could not be a matter of indifference to



Home of the Tedesco Country Club at Swampscott, a colonial style structure, overlooking ocean

Club, who has had charge of the work, an extremely well balanced and sporty course has been the result.

For the first part of the way the old course is utilized, the first, second and third holes being unchanged. Then the player crosses the street, taking the first hole of the new layout as the fourth. Nine holes are played on the new land, joining in again at the old fourth, which in the new scheme of things is the thirteenth. Thus the play starts out on the comparatively flat old land, goes for nine holes on the undulating new country and comes back to finish again on a fairly flat surface.

While the work was in progress it was necessary to use quantities of dynamite, haul thousands of loads of loam and clay and employ a large force of men constantly. It is a matter of record that 50,000 loads of loam and clay were hauled during the summer months of 1911. Two steam drills were constantly at work boring holes for the dynamite charges. For over six months it was necessary to maintain a blacksmith shop on the premises. At times

over 100 men were kept busy. Naturally much timber had to be cut. In reality the work has been finished for some time, and the grounds have been cared for during the last two months as if they were being used.

Old Course to Be Remodeled

The old course is now to be remodeled. The old cop bunkers are to be torn down and the whole affair reburdened according to modern methods. Already a start has been made, work now being in progress on hole number two, hole number three just having been completed. This reburdening will remedy a defect that has prevented Tedesco from ranking as one of the best nine-hole courses in the state. By following a more modern system congestion on the course is relieved.

Eventually there will be a change in the order of play that will bring the last green in front of the clubhouse. This means the construction of two new putting greens and two tees on the old property.

It was considered that the last part of



View of Tedesco golf grounds, looking from highest point between holes 5 and 6 to clubhouse

deceives no one, himself perhaps least of all.

At a first view, this would all seem to be purely domestic matter, but it touches a great international problem just here. It means the renaissance of the southern Slav; it means the drawing closer together, in the presence of what is being slowly recognized as a common enemy of those scattered races and remnants of races which once formed a powerful people; it means the springing into life of another national movement, so characteristic of the present age and which seems so certainly to press on an even greater and greater devotion of authority. When four years ago Count von Aethenbach accomplished a long worked for scheme in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he did not reckon on the fact, that the inclusion of these two countries would at once cause the Slav element in the empire to preponderate in point of numbers, and that when that inevitable day came, when the franchise was made the same for all sections of the empire, they would then preponderate in point of power also.

Austria definitely sides with the Slav. It is quite evident to the most superficial observer and the most casual student of history that matters cannot continue as they are indefinitely. In Hungary a comparatively small minority cannot indefinitely impose its will on a large and increasingly intelligent majority; it cannot indefinitely refuse to this majority the right to participate in the government of the country, impel acceptance of its authority by force of arms and generally ride rough shod over the constitution. It cannot, as it is attempting to do in Croatia, suspend the constitution of a free people and abrogate the right to autonomous government of a country which has been assured to it "by the traditions and legal practice of eight centuries," and endeavor to enforce a "Pax Romana" as such outworn and today demonstrably futile methods as a narrow reactionary franchise, gross corruption, press censorship, confiscation and complete deprivation of civil rights.

End Is Being Seen

Such methods come to an end quickly, and every day the ultimate struggle in the "whirlpool of Europe" comes to be seen more and more clearly. The days of the Magyar oligarchy are over, the autocratic government of a people whose native wit and temporary superiority to the then dead level stagnation all around them enabled them 40 years ago to climb up to a position they can no longer lay exclusive claim, is no longer possible in the presence of the universal enlightenment which a better and more general education and loftier ideals are bringing to the southern Slav in common with the rest of men.

As in the case of Russia and Finland the Croatian question is perhaps only a domestic one today, but it may be international it is daily being born in more national it is daily being born in more clearly upon the conscience of Europe than as with the individual, so the nation which is daily committed to wrong doing, political robbery and persistent callous oppression, which makes no effort "to deal justly and to love mercy," but finds its action in any direction persistently in dishonor, cannot expect to enjoy and ought not to enjoy the friendly relations of her neighbors.

As the result of the horror of 1903 Europe broke off all relations with Serbia and treated her as diplomatically nonexistent until she had purged herself. Today athwart the triple entente there

the trip was rather too flat, and to overcome this difficulty it was decided to move the present fifth (the fourteenth in the new course) to the higher land just beyond the present green. This is a great improvement.

There are not many of the Massachusetts courses which will allow the use of a brassie on the second shot at five different holes, yet on the second, seventh, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth this will be possible at Tedesco with the opening of the new course. This shows that there will be keen sport to be enjoyed on the Swampscott links, and it is not at all improbable that a state championship tournament may be contested there in less than three years. The course is about 6000 yards in length.

Certainly from now on the tournament will attract many of the state's best golfers. Club meetings are to be held every Saturday and on all holidays until the end of the season. George Bowden is the professional golfer at the club, and him the organization has a man well qualified for the place.

Club Has Fine Building

Few country clubs in this part of New England equal the Tedesco in the architecture of its club building or in its excellent location. It is colonial in design, and rises picturesquely from foundations of stone upon an elevation considerably higher than that of the surrounding country. The structure may be seen miles away, and presents an imposing appearance.

The surrounding grounds, sloping away toward Marblehead in one direction, Swampscott in another and the ocean in a third, are beautifully laid out and are kept constantly in the pink of condition by expert gardeners.

The interior of the clubhouse is most attractive. The spacious reading room and the dining room are models of the decorator's art. The building is equipped with every convenience for the comfort of its members and guests. The windows afford an unexcelled view of the surrounding country and of the ocean.

There are two groups of tennis courts and on any afternoon at this time of year all of them are likely to be busy.

For those who are not inclined to the strenuousness of tennis, nor to the long tramps over the country necessitated by the game of golf there are plenty of other games. Perhaps one of the prettiest of these is clock golf, contested on a large putting green of velvety texture.

Among the membership of the club are many of the prominent members of the North Shore summer colony, and the social life of the place is a feature. On a summer night with a large gathering, a charming concert and general scene of vivacity, it would be difficult to imagine a more attractive place than the club verandas. President Taft in 1909 accepted honorary membership in this club.

SCHOOL OPENS AT WOODS HOLE

WOODS HOLE, Mass.—Summer school of the Marine Biological Laboratory opens here today with 75 students from all parts of the world. On the staff of instructors are the pick of all America for teaching sociology, biology, embryology and physiology.

Working with these instructors, and under their guidance, are professors from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Oberlin, Dartmouth, Washington University, Cincinnati, University of Chicago, Rush College, University of Pennsylvania, Wister Institute, Cornell, University of Wisconsin, Washington and Jefferson, College of the City of New York, University of Illinois, University of Texas, University of St. Louis, Rockefellar Institute, the Memorial Institute of Chicago, Mt. Holyoke and Vassar.

SPANISH PREMIER MAY FACE CRISIS

NEW YORK—A cable despatch to the New York Sun from Madrid states that the government of Premier Canalejas is once more in serious difficulties following the severe attack by members of the majority on the bill of Señor Mancomún. Austria "since it directly affects not only her relations to her southern Slav subjects but also the situation in Bosnia and the foreign policy of the monarchy as a whole." It comes ill from a state with such a story as that of Bohemia to its credit or discredit, but it is not without significance.

Austria definitely sides with the Slav. It is quite evident to the most superficial observer and the most casual student of history that matters cannot continue as they are indefinitely. In Hungary a comparatively small minority cannot indefinitely impose its will on a large and increasingly intelligent majority; it cannot indefinitely refuse to this majority the right to participate in the government of the country, impel acceptance of its authority by force of arms and generally ride rough shod over the constitution. It cannot, as it is attempting to do in Croatia, suspend the constitution of a free people and abrogate the right to autonomous government of a country which has been assured to it "by the traditions and legal practice of eight centuries," and endeavor to enforce a "Pax Romana" as such outworn and today demonstrably futile methods as a narrow reactionary franchise, gross corruption, press censorship, confiscation and complete deprivation of civil rights.

The Slav is slowly but surely awakening to a recognition of this fact. Croatia, whose just rights have been disregarded for years, is already ablaze, and as a consequence her constitution is suspended. Agram is under martial law and throughout the length and breadth of the land oppression runs riot. Croatia today does not stand alone. Thirty years ago, at the time of her last great effort, the Croatians were the only people of the Slavonic south who were awake. Dalmatia, Istria and Bosnia were still asleep in the apathy of centuries, but today the Croatian cause is their cause, and up and down the Adriatic seaboard from Fiume to Ragusa the call for Croato-Serb unity is heard in ever growing volume and ever increasing insistence.

A short time ago when the Hungarian premier launched his protest against the Austrian premier expressing any opinion, in his official capacity, on the subject of Hungary's dealings with Croatia it was pointed out how the feeling was fast growing in Vienna that the dual monarchy would never be able to secure the uniform development of her southern Slav interests until she came to a much clearer understanding as to the share of influence and position to be enjoyed respectively by the two states. Every day that passes is making this more apparent.

As in the case of Russia and Finland the Croatian question is perhaps only a domestic one today, but it may be international it is daily being born in more national it is daily being born in more clearly upon the conscience of Europe than as with the individual, so the nation which is daily committed to wrong doing, political robbery and persistent callous oppression, which makes no effort "to deal justly and to love mercy," but finds its action in any direction persistently in dishonor, cannot expect to enjoy and ought not to enjoy the friendly relations of her neighbors.

SALEM WOMEN HAVE PARTY

SALEM, Mass.—A garden party under the direction of the Young Women's Association was held this evening on the grounds of Salem Lodge of Elks, 17 North street. A reception was held in the Elk headquarters. The grounds were decorated and illuminated.

As the result of the horror of 1903 Europe broke off all relations with Serbia and treated her as diplomatically nonexistent until she had purged herself.

Today athwart the triple entente there

comes the ery of Finland, of Poland and of Persia, and across the triple alliance that of Croatia. If for the moment it is unheeded, yet it is only for a moment. Internationalism was but born yesterday, but its growth is sturdy.

Other splendidly equipped daily trains including the "Colorado Flyer" from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

For booklets, low fares and details address S. L. Parrott, 288 Washington St. Telephone, Main 2249.

Rock Island

MUSIC SCHOOL SUMMER WORK TO BEGIN SOON

Directors of the Boston Music School Settlement announce a special summer session from July 15 to Aug. 19. Ensemble work will begin July 17 and be given every Monday and Wednesday at 2 p. m.

On the evening of July 7 the Wage Earners' orchestra will meet on the roof of the Civic Service house to organize a club and to plan for summer rehearsals and concerts. The orchestra will be under the direction of Modeste Alloo of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

On July 12 the Mozart Club will go to Winchester. The members will be the guests of the Penetone Club of the Winchester Congregational church.

The annual honor list which has just been announced names the following pupils as those who have done the best work the past year for six months out of eight: Fannie Abrams, Meyer Alpert, Gertrude Cohen, Molly Eglichen, Rose Fisher, Eva Gorinckle, Abraham Gurwitz, Jennie Gurwitz, Frank Lanes, William Olin, Gedalia Paris, Nathan Seidenberg, Samuel Seletsky, Frieda Small, Etta Wein.

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE HIGH

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company on Tuesday announced an increase of one-half cent a gallon on all grades of naphtha and gasoline.

Blazer Coats
For Men and Women
Solid colors and stripes in
Flannels, Serge and Corduroy
COLLINS & FAIRBANKS COMPANY
383 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

LOWER TARIFF IS DEMOCRATS' DEMAND IN THEIR PLATFORM

(Continued from page ten.)

be nullified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

"Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guarantee against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations or interests.

"We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequalled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequalled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mine, so essential to the industries, the commerce and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the bureau of mines in every way appropriate for national legislation with a view of safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our national prosperity and welfare and our international commerce."

Agriculture

"We believe in encouraging the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products as to benefit both the consumers and producers. And as an efficient means to this end, we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others."

Merchant Marine

"We believe in fostering, by constitutional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine, which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury."

"We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea; and we favor the repeal of all laws, and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion, or with violating their contract of service."

"Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution of the United States."

"We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama canal."

"We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal."

"We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing, they would constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should cooperate with the health agencies of our various states and cities, without interference with their prerogatives or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit."

Civil Service Law

"The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employees; we also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employees of the benefits of the provisions of the employees' liability law; we also recognize the right or direct petition to Congress by employees for the redress of grievances."

Law Reform

"We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered."

The Philippines

"We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexplicable blunder which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's

purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers in recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases."

"We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning of great and glorious careers.

"We welcome Alaska to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning of great and glorious careers.

Alaska

"We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide residence."

The Russian Treaty

"We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of the government which does not recognize that equality of all of our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental rights of expatriation."

"The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property."

"We favor the establishment of a parcel post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable."

Panama Canal Exposition

"We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 and favor such encouragement as can be properly given."

"We commend to the several states the adoption of a law making it an offense for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States, similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the territories in 1911. We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy."

Rule of the People

"We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party demand for a return to the rule of the people expressed in the abstract we shortly gave concrete instances of our beginnings; one believed in books, another in professional teaching, a third in playing the part of looker-on. None of us for a moment posed as teachers, but all were greatly interested in our betters, and in finding that what was meant to one afforded not the least sustenance to another. The looker-on interested me most. Not merely has he improved his own game thereby—a small matter to him as his interest in golf is extraordinarily impersonal, but he can see the two things at the same time, how the shot is played for and how it comes off. Of all golfing critics, Mr. Hilton possesses this faculty in the most extraordinary degree. At the championships when freed from play by reason of short shrift being given to his adversary, he somehow or other sees all the most exciting incidents of the play, and can tell you why the player erred in the critical shot. In other words, he can at the same time watch the means and the end. There are many golfers whose interest in following the great ones is solely that of seeing how they do it; there are more, who, like myself, get so excited about the match that the result of the shot alone matters; there are very few, indeed, who can be most interested in the result and yet derive profit from studying how the result is achieved."

"For the professional teacher I have great respect, and would have more if he taught on broader lines. He is, as a rule, too apt to teach the beginner to play in a manner similar to his own, forgetting differences of age and build; too apt to prescribe the same points for all sorts and conditions of men."

"Some teachers there are who realize that each pupil must be dealt with separately, especially as regards those who have taken up golf comparatively late in life, the mode which seems most natural to the player must be developed on proper lines. Such teachers are not readily found. The youthful athletic aspirant to prowess in the game has no difficulty in finding professionals who can be of great service to him because there are hosts of fine players among our professionals, and supple youth easily moulded. But the middle-aged and elderly golfers have considerable difficulty in finding serviceable mentors."

"Not for a moment disparaging the teaching abilities of the best players, they find it so hard to put themselves in his place. Natural abilities and high ideals are mere drawback."

"The very best coach I have known for the beginner who aspires to no more than learning to play a moderately decent game, was a caddie whose handicap—had he been allotted one—could not have been rated better than about three. For his own betterment as a player he had no ambition, but he was extremely ambitious to improve his pupils, who were many, and, as a rule, unpromising, and he worked wonders. At the cultivation of a beautiful style he aimed no whit; his concerns were rather to eliminate the more glaring defects of his unbeautiful pupils, and well he succeeded. Avoiding asking for the performance of feats, which, owing to Anno Domini, would be miracles, he first ascertained what mode of hitting the ball came most natural, and then did

ATHLETIC CERTIFICATES SCHOOL COMMITTEE GIFT

Winners of Events in the Schoolboy Meets Getting Awards Under a System That Shows Good Results

NEW RECORDS MADE

ROBERT left the subway at Park street, hurried up Tremont to Bromfield, turned down and walked along slowly, looking at the store windows as went, until he came to a particular one that had pictures and picture frames displayed in attractive array. In his hand he clutched a roll that looked as if it might be a diploma. He presented it to the man behind the counter when he went in with an air of pride that was very noticeable.

Unrolling the precious parchment, the man behind the counter read: "Athletic certificate. Annual outdoor track and field meets held under the direction of the school committee on June 8. Robert — pupil of — school, won first place in the senior 100 yards dash. Time 11 4-5 seconds." It was signed by the chairman of school committee David A. Ellis, and the master of the school. The dealer in frames studied it carefully, then, looking at the boy he remarked, "That is a record," and placed the emphasis upon the "is." The boy waxed volatile at once and told him all about it, and how all the boys are working for the certificate, which is something newly introduced by the school committee.

Every boy in the elementary and high schools who won first, second, third or fourth place, or ran on a winning relay team, or was a member of a winning baseball team at the annual June outdoor meet, was awarded a certificate by the school committee. The idea is original with Dr. Thomas F. Harrington,

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Every man is entitled to his own opinion and the ratio of opinions in golf, as to how to learn the game is about one to each man who plays it. Cecil Bancroft comments on this in the World of Golf, and gives his ideas on the subject in the following:

A wet afternoon led to talk, the subject being how to learn the game. From the abstract we shortly gave concrete instances of our beginnings; one believed in books, another in professional teaching, a third in playing the part of looker-on. None of us for a moment posed as teachers, but all were greatly interested in our betters, and in finding that what was meant to one afforded not the least sustenance to another. The looker-on interested me most. Not merely has he improved his own game thereby—a small matter to him as his interest in golf is extraordinarily impersonal, but he can see the two things at the same time, how the shot is played for and how it comes off. Of all golfing critics, Mr. Hilton possesses this faculty in the most extraordinary degree. At the championships when freed from play by reason of short shrift being given to his adversary, he somehow or other sees all the most exciting incidents of the play, and can tell you why the player erred in the critical shot. In other words, he can at the same time watch the means and the end. There are many golfers whose interest in following the great ones is solely that of seeing how they do it; there are more, who, like myself, get so excited about the match that the result of the shot alone matters; there are very few, indeed, who can be most interested in the result and yet derive profit from studying how the result is achieved.

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For the professional teacher I have great respect, and would have more if he taught on broader lines. He is, as a rule, too apt to teach the beginner to play in a manner similar to his own, forgetting differences of age and build; too apt to prescribe the same points for all sorts and conditions of men.

Some teachers there are who realize that each pupil must be dealt with separately, especially as regards those who have taken up golf comparatively late in life, the mode which seems most natural to the player must be developed on proper lines. Such teachers are not readily found. The youthful athletic aspirant to prowess in the game has no difficulty in finding professionals who can be of great service to him because there are hosts of fine players among our professionals, and supple youth easily moulded. But the middle-aged and elderly golfers have considerable difficulty in finding serviceable mentors.

COLLEGE RECEIVES \$10,000.

LOGAN, Utah—Thomas Smart recently issued a check payable to the Agricultural College in the sum of \$10,000, the amount he has subscribed to the new gymnasium at the college, which is to be erected at the city hall recently with C. R. Reeves as captain. L. G. B. McDowell and Macon Elder, sergeant-major of the University of Nevada cadet corps, were elected lieutenants.

NATIONAL GUARD CORPS FORMED

RENO, Nev.—With a strong company of 60 men, promise of early equipment and a possibility of a regiment army, company A of the Nevada national guard was organized at the city hall recently with C. R. Reeves as captain. L. G. B. McDowell and Macon Elder, sergeant-major of the University of Nevada cadet corps, were elected lieutenants.

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NATIONAL GUARD CORPS FORMED

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

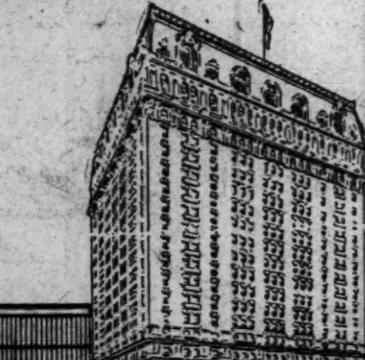
NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.

RATES:

One Person: Per Day	Two persons: Per Day
Bath with private room	\$5 to \$3
Bath	\$5 to \$3
Room with private bath	\$5 to \$3
Connecting rooms and suites	\$5 to \$3
as desired.	

LA SALLE AT MADISON ST. - CHICAGO

GANGALAZZI SHORTENED THE LONG JOURNEY TO ROME

His Expansiveness Told of Good Cheer, and He Cheered His Railway Companions by Lively Tongue

HAPPY HEART'S HUM

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THE journey from Pisa down to Rome is a long one as a general thing, especially if one be alone in the carriage, but once upon a time Gangalazzi made it but a short one for the traveler. He came into the carriage, did Gangalazzi, at some station not far from Pisa, and at once there was more in the carriage than there had been before. He was rather a tall man, very broad, with a thick neck, Victor Emanuel mustaches, bright black eyes and a face with the classic set of the features that one sees so much in central and southern Italy. His low cut collar increased his effect of expansiveness and his red cheeks told of good cheer and wholesomeness. Dare we say that Gangalazzi was corpulent? At all events, he was not too small for the neat suit of black striped with white that he wore, nor were his thick black locks much oppressed by the stiff bowler hat that he wore at the back of his head or else put on the seat beside him.

And how do we know that his name was Ercole Gangalazzi? We did not ask him, but he told us after he had been seated a short time in the carriage. Yes Ercole Gangalazzi was his name, and he was a dealer and contractor in grain and fodder, though he had been intended for a saddler. But forever to task leather on wood! No, not for a man that knew where the sun rose. (Would the Signore Voyager object if he lowered the window the tiniest millimeter? Ah, a thousand thanks. These drafts and then the cinders!) The traveler did not jump at once into the high noon of Gangalazzi's acquaintance; that happy incident was brought about by an accident, so curious and yet so slight that we recount it.

As the train pulled out of a little town, the traveler had seen a very dignified old lady sitting in a window peeling onions. It may have been the onions or the dignity or both, but the traveler smiled and Gangalazzi laughed a rich, barocco laugh that made him acquainted with the traveler, with the prim advocate from Spezzia and the lady from Brescia that was taking her two young children to see their grandfather. For who could resist the sunshine of this stupendous man? He observed that one of the children was a little fretful and attracting the boy with a forefinger on which was a ring with a cameo head of Neptune, he took him on his lap and told him the most remarkable tales of the Green Miller of Valdosta and his eat that had seen Napoleon. Presently, when the child was contented, he put him down and looking out of the window called the company's attention to the fineness of the day. It was fine, and we were glad that Gangalazzi liked it.

It was nearing luncheon time, and for his part he did not think much of what one would get at railway stations; in fact, he found himself seized with a great hunger, which he proceeded to satisfy with a slice of the cheese of Piacenza, some ham, some sausage and several large slices of bread that he took from his valise. It was a cheering sight to see Ercole Gangalazzi, his right hand gestur-

WOODMEN PLAN A RALLY

RICHMOND, Va.—All is rapidly in readiness for the reception of the visiting Woodmen of the World of Virginia, who will come to Richmond, several thousand strong, for a state rally, July 16 and 17.



Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103D STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.
Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.
European Plan.
Special rates or leases for suites.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5TH AVENUE and 30TH STREET, NEW YORK
REASONABLE RATES
REMODELED and REFURNISHED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT
CUISINE UNSURPASSED
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY
Coleman House
Society Inn
The Marlborough
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY
Leading all-year hotel. Central location. Private suites with bath. Capacity 200. Booklets.

ADIRONDACK INN

SACANDAGA PARK, New York
In the lower Adirondacks, 6 hours from N. Y.
Positively no flies or mosquitoes.

Atmosphere 1200 feet. 800-yard golf course.
Club house. H. C. Wilson, Prof. Orchestra.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Prof. Orchestra.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL, Sacandaga Lake Park, N. Y.

C. M. CHAMBERLIN, Manager.

The Shoreham

Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey.
Fine location, facing the lake and two blocks from the Ocean. Appointments complete.
Rooms with private bath. Bathing, tennis, golf, courses.

Private Bath. Steam Heat. Electric Elevator.

Automobile accommodations between New York and Lenox. Many suites with private bath. Rates and information on application.

W. P. CHASE.

371 Central Park West (97th)
THE CONNEAUT, ideal location, facing Central Park, with all modern conveniences.

Automobile accommodations, elevator, roof lounge room. Transients. Phone 7395 Riverside.

THE LEIGHTON

Directly on the beach. POINT PLEASANT, N.J.

E. H. CARLISLE.
Winter sessions. Hotel Belmont, Bermuda.

FOREIGN

CHATEAU LAURIER

OTTAWA, CANADA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

A magnificently equipped hotel.

Rooms with private bath. Bathing, tennis, golf, courses.

Private Bath. Steam Heat. Electric Elevator.

Automobile accommodations, elevator, roof lounge room. Transients.

Phone 7395 Riverside.

KED-GE-MA-KOO-GE

NOVA SCOTIA

Magnificent Lake. 300 Islands. Virgin Woods.

For Families: 300 Delightful summer homes.

New house, garage, motor boats, electric lights, telephone, etc.

Automobile accommodations, elevator, roof lounge room. Transients.

Illustrated booklet. Write Kedgemooge Club House, New Grafton, Nova Scotia.

F. W. HERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation.

250 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rate \$20 upwards. European plan.

F. W. HERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

FORTRESS MONROE, Largest

MILITARY Post on the Atlantic Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous

of the world's Warships.

Special weekly rates. June to October.

Booklets at FORTRESS MONROE, Washington Street and Raymond Avenue, Williamsburg, Va.

GEORGE F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

"The House of Satisfaction"

Hotel Alexandra

CALGARY, ALBERTA

A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT.

ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM RAILWAY STATION.

140 ROOMS

35 with Bath } \$1.50 up

EUROPEAN PLAN.

H. L. STEPHENS, Manager.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

The most delightful vacation resort on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Visited annually by thousands of American tourists. Always cool and breezy.

Always a sportsman's paradise. A unique scene, sailing, fishing, boating, canoeing, fine drives. A sportman's paradise.

20 miles from Digby. From steamship port 18 miles. Week in advance. For hotel and boarding house rates, leaflets of information, map routes, etc., write "Publicity," Digby, Nova Scotia.

BARTON HOUSE, Barton, Nova Scotia

An ideal place for a real vacation. On Mary's Bay shore, 8 miles from Digby. Bathing, boating, salt and fresh water fishing.

Excellent table. Quiet surroundings. G. R. MCNEIL.

OLD POINT COMFORT

Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,

SAILING, ORCHESTRA,

TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique Sea Food Cuisine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Largest

MILITARY Post on the Atlantic Coast.

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Special weekly rates. June to October.

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GEORGE F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

THE LINCOLN

European and American.

250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.

A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS

FOURTH AND MADISON STS., SEATTLE, WASH.

SEANNA, WASH.

LUZERNE HOTEL

CHICAGO

Select family resident hotel, opposite main entrance Lincoln Park—North Clark and Center Streets. Fifteen minutes from shopping and theater district.

Tel. Lincoln 4282.

DUDLEY HOTEL

ST. LOUIS, MO.

4142 LINDELL BOULEVARD

AMERICAN PLAN. \$1.50 AND UP

FOREST LAKE RESORT

CAMPBELLSPORT, WIS.

Offers to its guests

the best place for rest and recreation.

No liquor and plenty of good, clean, analytical drinking water. Send for booklet.

C. N. TROMPEN, Prop., 120 E. 11th St., Chicago.

SEATTLE, WASH.

NEW Washington Hotel

SUPER LOCATION

Overlooking Harbor and Sound.

All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Room and Cafe.

One of the Finest Hotels on

the Pacific Coast.

WESTERN

The Blackstone

Chicago

The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory

Single rooms with bath

Luxury double rooms with bath

Parlor, reception hall, bedroom

*****RATES*****

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

*****TELEPHONE*****
Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

SUMMER COTTAGES

FINANCIAL

DMS

MOUNTAIN FARM 180 ACRES

HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE, PAYING FARM, FULLY EQUIPPED; MOUNTAIN SCENERY UNSURPASSED IN N. E. IDEAL COUNTRY PLACE THAT WILL MORE THAN SUPPORT ITSELF. ADDRESS R 26, MONITOR OFFICE.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Delightful suits for a week-end are the Canadian crash which Scott & Co. are showing. They are cool, well-made, well-fitting and have an air of distinction about them very desirable on an outing of this kind. They have an atmosphere of the summer and seem to give added pleasure whenever they are worn. They are much more comfortable and sensible than the ordinary suit.

Suits of light gray flannel are equally smart. A man's wardrobe should possess plenty of suits of this kind, just as a woman's should have linen suits and other tub and lingerie dresses.

—oo—

Auto tops are not a fancy—they are a necessity. If a person is to ride much in an auto special apparel for them is an important consideration. A complete line of suitable things for men and women, owners and chauffeurs, is carried by the Jordan Marsh Company. Dust coats for the owner or chauffeur come in linen, mohair and silk, in new and exclusive models and at all prices. Hot weather motor caps are made in the same materials. English styles are shown in tweeds and homespuns. Chauffeur's caps are made to match suits or dusters. The suits are in whipords, worsteds, blue serge and plain linens. Some are made with regular trousers and others with breeches. Motor gloves in gauntlet and short wrist styles come in black and tan leathers. Some are in combinations of lisle and leather—others in silk and leather. Robes in linen and broadcloth, and gogles in American and European styles are other items in a motor outfit.

All of these things are shown in a wide range of styles and prices at this store.

—oo—

Bathing suits are so made now no woman should think of putting on one without a corset. Special bathing corsets are made, warranted not to rust or be otherwise damaged by the soaking in the sea. Harriette Haynes Pierce carries an excellent line of them. Some women are as particular about their corsets for this purpose as those for a tailor-made gown, as the figure is possibly more conspicuous when clad in wet bathing suit than at any other time.

Mrs. Pierce carries other corsets as well, and just now is having a sale of them at reduced prices. Her shop is at 3 Temple place.

—oo—

While beautiful designs are always obtainable at the jewelers, it often happens one wants to have a special idea carried out in ring or pin—something that will be individual and quite unlike any other. Such work is done by the J. C. Sawyer Company of 484 Washington street. Particular attention is given to diamonds.

Edward F. Cullen has been engaged as manager of the Johnson Educator Food Co., manufacturers of Educator crackers and foods, in order to better take care of this company's business and the further expansion of the enterprise. Mr. Cullen is looked upon as one of the biggest biscuit men in the country. He was for nine years with the National Biscuit Company and the last four years with the Loose-Wiles Company. In addition to being manager, Mr. Cullen will become a director and vice-president. The other officers will remain the same—N. Johnson Barbour, president, and F. N. Barbour, treasurer.

—oo—

Vacation with stockings to mend does not seem like vacation at all. Therefore the thing to do seems to be to lay in a supply of that kind of stocking which does not need mending. Holeproof Hose what is the name implies, hose that wear so long before a hole comes that they are practically proof against them. They are light in weight, fit well and are guaranteed against holes or darning for six months. When that is given with hose that are to become the property of a boy it means something, yet that is what is done with these hose and has been done for years. The Holeproof Hose are carried by the Talbot Company, 393 Washington street, Boston.

—oo—

The colored shirt gives much variety to a man's costume. The one difficulty about them is that they sometimes fade. The Bates-Street shirts are guaranteed by the maker not to fade. They come with soft French cuffs and starched cuffs, in all styles, in fact. The Bates-Street shirts are made in two grades, the red label and the blue label, but either one of them can be depended upon. They can be procured from practically all dealers.

—oo—

Saved carefully in a little box when enough have been accumulated, washings may be cleaned and dyed and made into braids, switches, puffs, or any similar adornments. Coiffures are so arranged as it is convenient to have some of it adjustable, and also proper as to have separate jabots, collars and cuffs. Mme. Perry has a hair store and hair dressing rooms at Market and Tremont streets in Lynn, Mass.

ROCKLAND WOMEN PLAN AMUSEMENTS

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Rockland's Women's Club has arranged the following calendar for the remainder of the year: Oct. 4, a reading by Miss Edith Arey; Oct. 18, entertainment of women's clubs of Abington and Whitman and lecture by Rev. Henry R. Rose of Newark, N. J.; Nov. 1, lecture by P. F. Parker; Nov. 15, club dramatics; Dec. 6, guests night, with a musical and literary entertainment.

Other speakers next winter are to be Miss Ethel Shumway, Mrs. M. Caroline Wilson and Mrs. H. C. Mulligan, presidents of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

B. & M. EMPLOYEES TO MISS DAY'S PAY

Employees of the Boston & Maine railroad will be short a day's pay when they draw their envelopes on Saturday, as the auditing department will close the payroll books on Friday instead of Saturday morning, as formerly. They will not get this day's pay until they quit the road.

BOY MAKES SCHOLARSHIP RECORD
NEW YORK—Making a mark of 333, out of a possible 350, Herbert A. Wickliffe of 635 Prospect place, Brooklyn, of the Brooklyn boys' high school, established a high mark for the state Cornell University scholarship examinations held on June 1. A scholarship is awarded to the highest candidate in each Assembly district.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE FAILS
LYNN, Mass.—George Cronin of 106 Rockaway street made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Henry Carr of 32 High Rock street, who sank in Flax yesterday. Mr. Cronin also perished.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Superintendent John F. Piper of the terminal division of the Boston & Maine road announces the promotion of Thomas C. Lamb to general yard master at Rutherford avenue freight yard with headquarters at Boston, in place of E. C. Field, who has been placed on the retired list after 31 years service.

For the accommodation of Hancock Veteran Firemen's Association of Brockton en route to Holyoke, Mass., via Springfield, the Boston & Albany road will provide special service to the South station at 11:45 o'clock tonight.

President W. H. Taft and family, in charge of William Weil, passenger agent Pennsylvania road, will pass through Boston at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning in the private Pullman car "Colonial," en route to Montserrat station via steamer Maryland and Boston & Maine road.

For the National League of Woman Workers, en route to Montreal via Newport today, the Boston & Maine road furnished special equipment attached to the Canadian Pacific express from North station at 10 a. m.

PEOPLE ASK MORE LIGHTS AND SEATS

Seeking improved seating and lighting accommodations in railroad coaches, citizens of Massachusetts along the line of the Boston & Maine railroad have sent a petition to the officials of the road.

The flat-backed seat, such as was used for 10 years before the merger, is sought as well as the diffused, instead of the open flame light. The petition is signed by more than 60 persons, most of whom are commuters on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road.

PROVIDENCE TO START NEW SCHOOL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Providence school committee has authorized the establishment of continuation schools. In September, when schools reopen, the new branches will start.

Walter B. Frost, chairman of the committee in charge, says that the schools will be for apprentices for the extension of primary education.

"The demand for such a school in this city seems to emanate from the jewelry and silversmithing trades," says Mr. Frost. "Several of the largest jewelry manufacturing concerns have intimated that they had many apprentices whom they would send to such a school if it were established. It is apparent that our plan will meet with success."

FARM LANDS—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in San Gorgonio Pass, not far from Banning, Cal., at \$16 an acre. Lock Box 262, Beaumont, Cal.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

BENJAMIN P. SANDS
1061 OLD SOUTH BUILDING BOSTON
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

DUXBURY LOTS
On shore, bathing, fishing, pine groves, springs. H. S. FOOTE, Island Creek, Mass.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WE BUY and sell any stock or bond that has a market value. Offers. Mark T. Leonard & Co., Harris Trust & Co., Chicago.

DUXBURY LOTS

On shore, bathing, fishing, pine groves, springs. H. S. FOOTE, Island Creek, Mass.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE Furnished and unfurnished 5 rooms, bath and bath; janitor and elevator service; electric light, steam heat. Apply to Janitor, 363 Mass. ave., or WILLIAMS BLDG., 31 Tremont st., Boston.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, etc. \$15 to \$20 a month. Apply to 363 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

BEACON ST. 331

A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for family or six gentlemen; every convenience; will let singly or en suite.

TO SUBLET for July, August and September, furnished suite of 5 or 6 rooms with bath, all conveniences, piano, tel. 100 Gainesboro st., Suite 102.

GAINSBORO ST. 102, Suite 2—Newly furnished 3-room housekeeping suite; dishes, care, c. h. w., steam heat; call mornings.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE START you in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. We have new easy selling plans and reasonable prices. Write for details. We keep factories busy. No canvassing. Small capital. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write to (for confidential) 106 Tremont st., Boston. 260 Pease bldg., Michigan st., Buffalo, N. Y.

ADVERTISING MANAGER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

*****TELEPHONE*****
Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTION 40 rooms, also large cool back room, dining room, visitors accommodated. Tel. 3762-R.

BACK BAY, 29 Stetson st.—New and elegantly furnished house and sq. rooms \$3 a week and up; fully accommodated; 2 bds. c. h. w. w/ plumbing, tel.

LARGE, PLEASANT, 28 STEPHEN ST., BOSTON, MASS.—\$300-\$350 per month.

BACK BAY, 166 Stetson st.—Large airy rooms, suitable visitors to Boston. Tel. B. B. 1474-W.

BROOKLINE, 168 West Road—Newly furnished from room bath floor, in desirably located house; breakfast and dinner if desired. Tel. Brookline.

DOUBLE PARLORS above, exclusive use of large plazza, net beach and depot; 4 chambers; gentlemen referred. 64 Cliff ave., Winthrop Highlands, Win. 708-W.

GAINSBORO ST. 102—Newly furnished homelike room in modern apartment. Call 3762-R.

GARRISON ST. 102—large and small sunny front rooms, steam heat, telephone; tourists accommodated.

HOUSES TO LET

SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL AVE., Brookline—Furnished 9-room house with bath; desirable location for parties wishing to visit Boston for the summer. Add. R. 38. Monitor.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE, Cypress st. 78—Attractive, large airy rooms, large bath, wood floors; excellent board; tourists accommodated; 5 minutes from steam and electric. Tel. 1199-M.

LYNN-BY-THE-SEA

First-class board and rooms; unsupervised bathing beach; sandy grounds; brookside walks. 235 Ocean st., Tel. 1802-1.

NEWBURY ST. 214—Large, cool house; beds every room; breakfast and dinner included. Tel. 3763-W.

NEWBURY ST. 9—Overlooking the Public Garden; large airy rooms; breakfast and dinner included. Tel. B. B. 1567.

COPLEY SQUARE

LARGE, finely furnished house with good table and service, with MRS. SHERMAN.

PINCKNEY ST. 9, facing Commonweal square; very large double parlors, second floor; would like to let them by the year; also single room.

PUTNAM'S

286 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week. Near service. Excellent improvements. Near Boston Opera House, telephone. Address Tel. B. B. 177. Cuisine the finest.

ROOM REGISTRY

HUNTINGTON REAL ESTATE CO.
30 Huntington Ave. Room 208.

RUTLAND SQ. 44—Desirable square room, also top front room; references; tel; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON, BOSTON, 173—Two comfortable, well furnished front rooms, with sunroom; summer rates. Tel. B. B. 5050-R.

ST. BOSTON, 159—Parties of tourists will find cool rooms with kitchens and other privileges. Tel. B. B. 533-M.

CLIFFORD ST. 94—Outdoor rooms, \$3 up; c. h. w. on top floor; references; telephones. Tel. B. B. 3015-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST. 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

TOURISTS AND OTHERS of the better class may secure cool, quiet, comfortable rooms in Newbury street, near the Public Garden, and near all the dignified activities of Boston; correspondence and inspection invited.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant accommodations with MRS. MULLEN, 106 Huntingdon ave. Tel. B. B. 501-W.

WEST RUTLAND SQ. 81—Nicely furnished room fully furnished; every convenience; 1 or 2 refined business women accommodated; references; reasonable. Tel. B. B. 2367-W between 9:30 and 12.

WINTHROP BEACH, 11 MOORE ST.—Desirable room, 3 minutes from train; 1 minute to beach; broad plazza; electric lights. Tel. Win. 117-R.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer

Registered

Patented

28 School st., Boston. Established 29 years.

LAWYERS

VIRGIL C. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DODSON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

DEAN & CUSHMAN
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
18 Tremont St., Boston.

EDWARD A. BURNETT
Attorney-at-Law State and Federal Court practice. Plymouth, Mass.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
29 South La Salle St., Chicago

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**

BOSTON

Crystal Gelatine

Memorize This Trade Mark

Ask your grocer for **Crystal**—Accept no other
Each Package Guaranteed to Make

Two Full Quarts of Jelly

Full Size Package FREE for Your Grocer's Name and Address.

CRYSTAL GELATINE CO. - - BOSTON, MASS.

**Roberts Lightning Mixer**DORSEY MFG. CO.
88 Broad St., Boston
Jobbers, Retailers and Agents should write us for special prices to trade.

A Quarter of a Century
of progressive scientific research in our laboratories, constantly subjecting our products to the tests and criticisms of the investigating public and competing manufacturers, has made

Cando Silver Polish
pre-eminent among polishes. We claim for it qualities which mean economy, efficiency and satisfaction to the user in the home, in the office, in the shop, and upon the silver, but gives a brilliant lustre without injury to the finest ware. It bears the endorsement of thousands of reliable dealers throughout the country who supply **CANDO** to millions of consumers.

Ask for the old, reliable **CANDO** silver polish.PAUL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Makers of Egyptian Deodorizer and Aereofume.

36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.



JEWELRY

DIAMONDS

SPECIAL PIECES MADE TO ORDER IN UP-TO-DATE MOUNTINGS. ALWAYS RELIABLE QUALITY.

J. C. SAWYER CO.

454 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAQUES
Electricians and Locksmiths
Established 1894242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. 420 B. B.

TRUNKS AND BAGS

TRUNKS
800 trunks, different grades, from \$2.00 to \$75.00 each. Largest Stock of Trunks and Bags in Boston. Brought up to date and repaired over 30 years under one head. CUMMING'S TRUNK FACTORY, 657 Atlantic ave., near Essex st., opp. South station.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED: Jobholders, first class, who can take complete charge of this department for large firm now building new factory in Middle West; an excellent opportunity for reliable, experienced party, particularly with references and salary desired; all replies held confidential. N. 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED: Experienced needwoman, embroidery to do at home; contract work for embroidery, lace, etc. TALMADGE CO., 18 School St., Boston, Tel. 255. MISS LILLIAN FOSTER, 77 Main St., No. Adams, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**RUBBER HEELS****RUBBER HEELS**

Do you like rest and quiet?

Do you like to be in tune with nature?

Then you should wear O'Sullivan's Live Rubber Heels. They restore to your feet the soft, resilient cushion which nature provided, but which civilized man has replaced with clattering, pounding, hard leather heels.

**O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS
OF NEW LIVE RUBBER**

attached to your shoes for 50 cents, make walking a pleasure. They give a natural buoyancy to your step and grace to your carriage.

O'Sullivanize Your Walk.

That's the logical way.

Do it today. Tomorrow you will wonder why you haven't done it before.

PURIZONE

The Perfect
Deodorizer
and Purifier

Destroys Foul and
Noxious Odors
Purifies Every Place
Its Vapor Reaches

Will Not Disclose the Most Delicate
Fabrics, Furs, Woodwork or Leather
Sample, FREE for Dealer's Name
and Address

DEPT. A.

WASHBURN PURIZONE CO.
101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON**"There Is No Core In Our Ice"**

Telephone South Boston 540

Prompt Delivery in Back Bay,
Roxbury and Dorchester.

ORDER THIS SEASON FROM THE
Central Ice Manufacturing Co.
110 MT. VERNON STREET,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

AWNINGS

COUCH HAMMOCKS and
TENTS
High-grade material and
workmanship at reasonable
prices. Estimates furnished
without charge. Send for
our price list of 104 pages.

DUNDEE MFG. CO., 48 Chauncy St.,
Boston, the House of 1000 Manufacturers.Ask for the old, reliable **CANDO** sun-
visor.PAUL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Makers of Egyptian Deodorizer and
Aereofume.

36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

MAKERS
IM-
PORTERS

Art Metal and Lighting

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

Made to Order.

CATNIP BALL

10cts. Everywhere

A Toy for Cats

in a package
of herbs for the
amusement of
cat or kitten. Cats
can't let it alone.

Will not bite.

Lasts for years. Write for special
offer and full description. Robinson Bath
Cabinet Co., 700 Washington Ave., Toledo, O.

Mrs. Tur. Bath Cabinet Co.

Costa little, no plumbing.

Little water. Weight 15 lbs.

Sends to Europe.

Costs half better than tin cans.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers:

BOSTON
Stefano Padova, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 388 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
John C. Lane, 89 Charles st.
Arthur C. Lane, 89 Charles st.
Jennie Maryanski, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 178 Washington
P. E. Rice, 207 Franklin st.
Minard & Thompson, 297 Harrison ave.
EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 1049 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthon, 312 Meridian st.
R. H. McDonald, 265 Marlboro st.
Miss J. Antie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.
SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Frisher, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 308 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
ASSEMBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase, 101 Washington st.
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.
ATTELBORO
L. H. Cooper, Ayer
Sherwin & Co., Ayer
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON
H. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.
BROCKTON
George C. Holmes, 65 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CANTON
Amette Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Beunk, 503 Massachusetts ave.
George B. Long, 100 CANTON.
CHELSEA
As. Blodford, 128 Winniford st.
Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.
William Corson, 100 Washington ave.
DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.
EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shuster, 100 Washington st.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hinewell, 2074 Mass. ave.
CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.
DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 146 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Everett.
EVERETT
M. B. French, 435 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, 200 square.
FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.
FAULKNER
L. M. Hart, 101 Franklin st.
FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FRANKLIN
J. W. Bassett, 101 Franklin st.
FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Park ave.
GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.
HARVARD
William E. Holt, 10 Washington sq.
Hudson.
Charles G. Fairbanks, Co. 23 Main st.
JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Son, 202 State st.
F. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.
LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.
LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer, Lowell.
LOWELL
G. C. Prince, son, 108 Merrimac st.
Lynn
B. N. Reed, 500 Breed st.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Breed st.
MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 88 Ferry st.
H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R. R.)
ROXBURGH, MASS.
L. W. Floyd, 100 Malen.
MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Peak, 134 Riverside ave.
MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Hill, 33 Boston ave.
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.
MELROSE
George L. Lawrence, NEEDHAM.
NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.
NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.
ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson, Roslindale.
ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 25 Popular st.
Charles A. Smith, Plymouth.
QUINCY
L. A. Chapin, READING.
ROXBURY
R. Abbott, Co. 338 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 142 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, Eggleston square.
SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.
SOMERVILLE
Al. Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. Leach, 308 Somerville ave.
South FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Bishop, 100 South Framingham.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Roberts Shops, 52 Main, 156 Bridge st., 62 Main st.
C. L. Miller, 70 Harrison st.
The Kickerbocker, 100 State st.
W. F. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.
Highland Paint & W. F. Co., 514 State st.
Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.
Nash & Co., 311 Main st.
STONEHAM
A. W. Rice, THE NEWTONS.
G. F. Briggs, 275 Wash. st., Newton.
C. H. Harrington, 1241 Center st., Newton Center.
C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.
A. V. Harrington, 21 College block, 305 Chestnut st., Newton Upper Falls.
T. Geist, 21 Washington st., Newtonville.
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.
C. H. Baker, Newton Upper Falls.
WALTHAM
E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.
W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.
WEST SOMERVILLE
L. H. Steele, 11 College st., Cambridge.
WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.
WOBURN
Moore & Parker, 200 Franklin st.
WORCESTER
F. A. Easton Company.
CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
Bridgeport, 204 State st., Middle st.
NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.
MAINE
BANGOR—C. Best & Co.
BATH—L. B. T. Trow.
LEWISTON
N. D. Estes, 50 Lisbon st.
PORTLAND
J. W. Peterson, 10 Middle st.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD
W. C. Gibson, 10 North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.
MARSHFIELD
L. T. Morris, 12 Hanover st.
NASHUA—P. T. Trow.
PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.
RHODE ISLAND
WESTERLY—A. Nash.
VERMONT
Newport
Bigelow's Pharmacy.
ST. JOHNSBURG
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.
YORK

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT IN electrical engineering, Oklahoma A. and M. college, to assist in electrical department and teach physics; salary \$100 per month for nine months; good opportunities; good experience; energetic and earnest worker. ARLINGTTON P. LITTLE, 409 Knoblock, Stillwater, Okla.

BAKER—Wanted, an experienced, first class bread baker; good job will be offered the right man. Inquire for Mr. Sabat at the upper store. GEO. C. SHAW P. O. Box 100, New Bedford, Mass.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced required on Elliott Fisher machines, for mechanical, bookkeeping and billing work; permanent as well as substitute; positions now open; apply at once. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 21 Federal st., Boston.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced required on Elliott Fisher machines, for mechanical, bookkeeping and billing work; permanent as well as substitute; positions now open; apply at once. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 21 Federal st., Boston.

BOILERMAKER—Wanted, an experienced, good opportunity; good pay; apply at once. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 21 Federal st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—(Protestant) experienced in grocery and provision business wanted for position to be filled; good record references. Address only C. S. MINOT, 14 Lyndhurst st., Dorchester, Mass.

CANVASERS wanted with experience in printing stamps; good opportunity; good pay; apply at once. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 21 Federal st., Boston.

CANVASERS wanted who have had experience to learn wholesale dry goods business; good pay; apply at once. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 21 Federal st., Boston.

COOK—Wanted, a boy to learn wholesale dry goods business; good pay; apply at once. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 21 Federal st., Boston.

COOK AND BUTLER or married couple; wanted; \$40 to \$75; best of references required. Apply to MISS SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN—good pay; steady employment; good wages; permanent; MISS SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK—small restaurant; \$10 week and found. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 511 N. H. Street, Boston.

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, experienced; \$15. I. M. ELLISON, 23 Pinckney st., Boston.

COOK AND BUTLER or married couple; wanted; \$40 to \$75; best of references required. Apply to MISS SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

CRAFTSMAN—Ornamental iron craftsman; must be thorough and experienced; apply by letter only, giving experience and references. L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper for middle-aged person. Address references or permanent position. MRS. R. MATTHEWS, 888 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

LADY'S MAID—Colored girl desires position as seamstress and embroiderer. MISS P. SMITH, 12 Marlboro St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wishes employment by the day; experienced doing curtains and blankets. MARTHA J. COLE, 140 Northampton St., Boston.

LAUNDRY—Young colored woman desires employment at home or general work by the day. MISS NELLIE PENNEDTON, 6 Dilworth St. (off Northampton), Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wishes employment by the day; wishes washing and cleaning. C. ALLISON, 84 Sawyer St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Winthrop preferred (55, single residence). LINDEN 1490. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE no fees.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wishes employment at home; general work. HARVEY'S, 504 EMP. BLDG., 12 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Laundress wanted to do at home; also laundering or cleaning by the day. MRS. S. E. WARD, Suite 4, 46 North St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (white) wishes employment at home; work called for; excellent references. MISS EMMA PAGE, 5 Newell pl., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Wishes employment by the day; will take work home; best references. MRS. JOHNSON, 107 Vernon St., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes situation in small family; references. MISS LARKIN EMP., BLDG. S2 Berkley St., Boston; tel. Tre. 2801-M.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wishes employer at home; general work; best references. MRS. MARTHA RANDALL, 8 East Lenox St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Laundress wanted to do at home; also laundering or cleaning by the day. MRS. MARY MORIARTY, 101 Franklin St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment; open air drying; work called for and delivered. MRS. DEL OSGOOD, 6 Monroe St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Capable, reliable woman with good accommodation for her; work wishes employment at home; will call for and return clothes. MRS. WHITE, HEAD, 33 Wheeler St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Woman wants who will wash and iron for her; good references; terms must be reasonable. Apply by letter only to MABEL F. EATON, 112 Stoughton St., Upham's Corner, Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRY MATRON wants position in institution or school; not less than \$40 month; would go west or south; good references. MRS. SILSBY, 232 Walnut St., Newark.

MAID—Wanted for kitchen work only in private family; 20 minutes from Boston; no washing; no chamberwork. MRS. HARDY, 108 Main St., Needham, Mass.

MAID—General housework desired; position. MISS MAY DAMON, 47 Cypress St., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 2190-1 Brook.

MAID—Colorful girl wishes few hours work after 6 p.m. Saturday afternoon to RUTH HEWLETT, 74 Camden St., Boston.

MAID—Colored girl wants housework in RIPLEY, 10 Franklin St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Capable, young maid; work for child and willing. MISS BAGLEY EMP., OFFICE, 36 Boylston St., rm. 2, Boston.

MAIDS—Two young, inexperienced girls, neat and willing. MISS BAGLEY EMP., OFFICE, 36 Boylston St., rm. 2, Boston.

MAIDS—Two Negro School girls, general; neat, well dressed. MRS. BAGLEY EMP., OFFICE, 36 Boylston St., rm. 2, Boston.

MAID—Colored girl would like chambermaid; light work of my kind or care of child; will care for child. ALICE R. FLINT, 100 Franklin St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE—(3), cook and butler; also couple wanted. Address: JOHN F. 22 Windsor St., Roxbury, Boston.

MAID—Young, neat colored girl; wishes position to do chamber work or light work of any kind; or will care for child. ALICE R. FLINT, 100 Franklin St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE—One child, want positions together; wife good cook, husband general work; references exchanged. R. H. PERKINS AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.

MATRIMONIAL COUPLES—(3), cook and butler; also couple wanted. Address: JOHN F. 22 Windsor St., Roxbury, Boston.

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DIFFICULT YANGTZE RAPIDS ARE CONQUERED BY TEACHERS



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)

The town and rapids of H'sin-tan, Upper Yangtze, where formidable task awaits voyager in houseboat

Passengers in Houseboat Enjoy the Rich Scenery and Find the Cheerful Work of the Rope-Pullers Pleasing

EXCURSION IS MADE

The following special sketch for the Monitor gives personal impressions of the famous Yangtze rapids in North China. The first portion of the trip in the houseboat is taken for granted.

(Special to the Monitor)

THE Ichang and Niukan gorges left behind, the quodsu (houseboat) with its three passengers and crew, enters a calm and lake-like part of the river, the hills, like those already passed being

mostly of reddish hue. Indeed, the province of Sze-chuan, in which the gorges and rapids lie, is known to geologists as the Red basin from its contour as well as from the color of its soil. The rocks are most heterogeneous in kind, varying from the hardest granite to the porous chalk; and such being the case, it is easy to understand why the river, following the line of least resistance, is so winding in its course.

After a time, the first of the rapids came in view, where the current, being confined in a narrow channel, rushes down at the rate of eight or 10 miles an hour. There are nine rapids in all, the most formidable being those of H'sin-tan and Yey-tan.

The scenery continues very fine. Below the town of H'sin-tan, where the river takes a sudden bend, and rosy sandstone cliffs encircle a basin of liquid emerald, tall pagoda stands, like a sentinel at its post. This passed, the quodsu had a new rope attached to it 500 feet long, and was then hauled upwards against the

current, the crew being joined by at least 20 other trackers, whose howls and yell, mingled with the beating of drums, were deafening; the whole population, women as well as men, turned out and joined in the din. But thefeat was safely accomplished.

In time, no doubt, the engineer's skill will overcome the difficulties of the Yangtze rapids, but, at present, notwithstanding the practised eye and hand of the skipper, they are a menace to every kind of craft that has to face them.

This narrative closes with an extract from the diary of one of the other passengers: "While the quodsu was waiting to be towed over the next rapid the house-party, with the Chinese attendants, were rowed over in the police boat, always stationed here, to the old walled town of Kwei-chow, which we proceeded to storm. The expression is justified, for the first man who saw us fled away like a hare. However, we mounted the steps to the top of the walls, and as the town stands high, had a fine view of the valley and the river which at this season is low though swift, with many rocks exposed.

"After we descended a crowd began to collect; so, securing a rapid sketch, we sallied forth by another gate, and found our tiffin spread on the grass, under a shady tree, the natives still following us as far as we could with friendly words and gestures, and on the whole they responded, especially the women. These, without exception, had painlessly small feet, encased mostly by embroidered shoes, with which they stamped about, and the wonder was that they were able to carry their infants with any safety. They were much interested in the food eaten by Europeans and evidently saw the "fizz" of lemonade for the first time.

"The man of our party was one who had been among savage tribes, and knew how to handle them, drawing a chalk circle round his party and giving the natives to understand that it must not be encroached upon, laughing and joking with them continually, and keeping them in good humor. They offered us the pipe of peace, which we pretended to smoke, and afterwards escorted us to the brow of the hill, where they all said 'chin chin' and we parted mutually satisfied.

"The Chinese trackers have really done very well throughout the voyage. In many

(Drawn specially for the Monitor)
VIEW IN WALLED TOWN OF KWEI-CHOW

books we read so much abuse of them, for their indifference and rudeness; but such has not been our experience of them. On the contrary, they have always been most interested in our movements, and ever ready with their assistance when it was required. Poor fellows! What a hard life is theirs! Yet they are always so willing, working and tracking from early morn to dewy eve, hallooning and chanting their weird song all the while; and it has sunk deeply in my memory, as an abiding characteristic of boat life on the Yangtze."

MISS JAMES WINS SCHOLARSHIP

NEWARK, N. J.—The College Women's Club of Montclair has announced the awarding of a \$100 scholarship to Miss Helen N. James, a member of this year's graduating class of the Montclair high school. Miss James will enter Smith College this fall. The special scholarship is in addition to \$300 contributed to the Randall Spaulding scholarship fund by the College Women's Club. Miss James stood the highest of any of the graduates from the school.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

ARMY ORDERS

WASHINGTON—Maj. K. M. Koehler, unassigned, will retain station in Washington, D. C., until further orders.

Col. S. M. Foote, C. A. C., detailed for duty at camp of instruction, Anniston, Ala.

Orders Jan. 17 and Feb. 15, relating to Maj. P. F. Straub, general staff, revoked.

Maj. P. F. Straub, general staff, relieved duty as member of general staff corps July 31.

Maj. W. E. Purviance, medical corps, to home, preparatory to retirement.

First Lieut. W. H. Thearle, medical corps, detailed as member of competitive examination board, F. Leavenworth, Kan., vice First Lieut. J. B. H. Waring, medical corps, relieved.

NAVY ORDERS

Lieutenant-Commander Frank Lyon, detached engineering experimental station, naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Kansas.

Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Miller, to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. T. Kays, detached the Maryland, to the Supply.

Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, detached naval powder depot, Dover, N. J., to the Kearsarge.

Machinist P. B. Cozine, to the Chappaqua.

Paymaster's Clerk Benjamin Berkowitz, apointed to the North Carolina.

Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Colbert, apointed to the Iowa.

Paymaster's Clerks C. R. Sies and J. H. Rauch, apointed to naval station, Key West, Fla.

Lieutenant (junior grade) S. W. Cake, detached the Callao, home, wait orders.

Ensign S. W. King, to the Cincinnati.

Ensign E. M. Woodson, detached the Lakeview, to the Chauncey.

Ensign C. C. Clark, detached the Albany, to the Wilmington.

Gunner W. O. King, detached the Monterey, home, wait orders.

Machinist J. R. Bradshaw, detached the Saratoga, home, wait orders.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Utah at Belfast, Louisiana

INDIAN 'PROGRESSIVES' WIN; ELECT CHIEF BACON RIND

Bacon Rind has been prominent in Osage politics for a number of years and has been frequently honored by his people. He was assistant chief in 1904-05.

The election of the progressive ticket is regarded as one of the most important steps ever taken by the Osage tribe. Among other things it means the development of 800,000 acres of oil and gas land surrounding Pawhuska, a lease on which has already been signed. It is the largest oil and gas lease ever made in the United States. The Osages provided in the lease that all natural gas must be kept in Osage county; that the oil company developing this large body of land must maintain general offices at Pawhuska and that a 10,000-barrel oil refinery be erected here.

Chief Bacon Rind will take the oath of office July 1 and his administration will be marked by progressive ideas. He stands for educating the Osage children in the public and state schools and believes in making business men and women out of them. He has assumed many of the white man's progressive ways.

GRAND TRUNK SHOPS OPENED

WINNIPEG, Man.—Grand Trunk Pacific shops at Transcona, Man., which were opened for operation recently are said to be the most modern and the most completely equipped on the continent.

In the locomotive shops everything is ready for use. These are 600 feet long with an additional section at the east end for use as a boiler making room, which is 200 feet in length. Running the length of the building is a 120-ton traveling crane with a smaller 10-ton crane on a track below it.

The first can carry the largest locomotive. On the south side of the building are also two 10-ton traveling cranes, while on the ground floor are a multitude of machines to be used in locomotive construction and repair.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, REALE & CO. 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Publishers of account books. The name of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. B. F. MACY #10 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609

ART

O. CUSUMANO, Importer Florence Specialties, 300 Boylston st., Boston; 36 East 21st st., New York. Tel. 1492.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

Also Malling Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. **RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN**, 5-7 Dorchester Ave. Exten. Boston, Mass.

ARTIST

PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS. Celluloid Marker; 25c. Steel 50c. Teal Student's Desk \$2.50. Cat. free JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten, Souvenir Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st., Boston.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN CO. 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades. Boat Covers. Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY. 41 Bromfield st., mall address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Large assortment; lowest prices; various versions, language and bindings. Send for catalogue \$1.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO. 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO. 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamom Skin.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO. 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO. Carpet Beating. Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. Roxbury. Tel. 1070.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every article of clothing. Women's Boys' Girls'. **FRANKLIN RUBBER CO.** 10 Summer st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made, from \$12 up. 420 Boylston st. Madame Claff, custom corseter. Tel. B. B. 2918.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO. 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

FURNITURE

MACY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY CABINETS. M. PETTET-MORRIS CO. 45 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

FLORISTS

CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. May 231.

FURNITURE EXCHANGE

NEVER AN EASILY USED HOUSE-HOLD AND OTHER FURNITURE TURNED IN WILL CHANGE OWNERS FOR OUR OLD. BEFORE YOU BUY OR SELL SEE F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly st., Rich. 2771.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO. 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 72-78 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO. 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE.

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World's Latest News of Investment

London Market Is Inclined to Go More Slowly

Following Recent Liquidation a Sounder Position Is Established and the Outlook Is Somewhat Improved

Trading in Copper

LONDON—The British public seems very apathetic, and ill-disposed to trade. The market may be said to be resting. American Marconi special settlement did not prove troublesome and being out of the way, the market should be greatly assisted.

There have been two or three influences at work which greatly assisted the Marconi position, is of course, troubled by people to sell heavily. The bear account is substantial. The insiders had ample time and ample warning, and made all preparations. And there was a shortage of provisional certificates of the right denomination, that is, of good delivery, and this, added to the temporary bear account. There is no doubt that the Marconi position of course, is troubled by financial stringency, over-trading in Germany, and over-speculation on the pounds. Withdrawal of French balances last year left Germany ill provided, and other foreign indebtedness has been incurred, so that Berlin has been a periodical source of disturbance and has caused a good deal of selling in London of one kind or another.

But the London position is certainly sounder, although the injustice of the government balances causes some grumbling and inconvenience, and leads to fears lest any expected relief of the money market may be non-existent. The poor reception of new loans has also had a very marked effect, and of New Zealand two-year issue no less than 85 per cent was left with the underwriters.

It is difficult for outsiders to realize the remarkable change which has come over the consol market in recent years. To some extent the personnel of the market has changed for the worse. Older and wealthier members have gone. But the discredit reflected in gilt-edged stocks of home varieties has been a worse influence. To deal in £20,000 or so of stock nowadays is a feat. In the old days to deal in 10 times as much would have been a mere passing book entry, and was so when the occasion arose. Unless this remarkable change is recalled, it is difficult perhaps to appreciate the London situation.

There is a good deal of quiet confidence expressed about some of the markets, and this is favorable. There is no doubt that activity in mining shares, like activity in Americans, acts as an incentive to business for the whole stock exchange. So that everybody hopes for some small share of Kaffir revival, while discreetly avoiding supporting the market itself.

Talk of probable copper scarcity has weight. The business in copper is large, but London operators were disappointed that there was no more response to the American copper figures. The current price is thought by many to be high enough to curtail consumption in some branches of the trade. The share market seems very confident and points to the good trade prospects generally, and argues that it may be possible that real scarcity may come sooner than is expected.

Tin is being left more to itself, and the situation is now one of demand against supply. The slackening of consumption at hot weather sets in in America is causing less optimism. The syndicate maintains an attitude of passive indifference. The lockup of about 3000 tons of Straits tin, due to the port of London strike (now happily collapsing), caused inconvenience. The long foretold advance in continental spelter has materialized, but an upward movement in the English market is not expected, since consumers have covered themselves well. Lead is still strong, despite vigorous attacks upon the position. The consumption of lead is at record pace, but production does not keep up, thanks in great measure to labor difficulties. The outlook still seems good.

NATIONAL BANK ORGANIZATIONS

WASHINGTON—During June, 21 applications to organize national banks were received. Of applications pending, 15 were approved, eight rejected; 14 banks, with total capital of \$845,000, were authorized to begin business, of which nine with capital of \$235,000, had individual capital of less than \$50,000.

On June 30, total of national banks organized was 10,219, of which 2825 had discontinued, leaving 7294 banks with authorized capital of \$1,040,545,435, and circulation \$745,134,902.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

1912. 1911.

Exchanges \$34,020,232 \$33,551,157
Balances 2,155,512 1,260,454

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house to day of \$11,436.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Stone & Webster report earnings of the following companies for the month of May, 1912, compared with the previous year:

Tampa Electric Co.

Gross	\$8,965	Increase
Net	\$8,063	\$8,063
Surplus over charges	20,088	1,054
	25,723	8,057

Baton Rouge Electric Co.

Gross	\$13,901	\$3,701
Net	6,133	2,188
Surplus over charges	4,403	2,180

Edison Electric Co. of Brooklyn

Gross	\$28,947	\$8,811
Net	9,092	9,092
Surplus over charges	7,729	2,782

Houghton County Electric Light Co.

Gross	\$20,808	\$381
Net	8,232	*1,577
Surplus over charges	4,400	*1,600

Houghton County Traction Co.

Gross	\$24,988	*19
Net	8,088	*1,292
Surplus over charges	3,096	*2,677

The E. L. P. Co. of Abington & Rockland

Gross	\$7,561	\$708
Net	2,071	*649
Surplus over charges	2,01	*649

Pensacola Electric Co.

Gross	\$28,778	\$627
Net	10,127	260
Surplus over charges	8,683	89

Columbus Electric Company

Gross	\$43,372	\$2,954
Net	20,219	*1,486
Surplus over charges	3,283	3,283

El Paso Electric Company

Gross	\$40,838	\$5,677
Net	25,460	3,889
Surplus over charges	18,863	3,969

The Lowell Electric Light Corporation

Gross	\$30,777	\$2,471
Net	12,388	207
Surplus over charges	6,683	158

Fall River Gas Works Co.

Gross	\$34,054	\$1,000
Net	8,215	625
Surplus over charges	7,492	358

Galveston-Houston Electric Co.

Gross	\$148,060	\$11,833
Net	70,742	9,628
Surplus over charges	5,357	5,357

Sierra Pacific Electric Co.

Gross	\$52,121	\$6,000
Net	32,357	3,814
Surplus over charges	26,958	2,410

Jacksonville Traction Company

Gross	\$22,515	\$4,899
Net	8,599	*1,618
Surplus over charges	10,430	*1,445

Dallas Electric Corporation

Gross	\$150,064	\$17,479
Net	59,924	21,640
Surplus over charges	35,237	18,693

Galveston-Houston Electric Co.

Gross	\$168,519	\$39,688
Net	88,598	23,511
Surplus over charges	36,883	8,444

Savannah Electric Co.

Gross	\$63,524	\$6,747
Net	10,044	544
Surplus over charges	35	58

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co.

Gross	\$80,000	\$2,000
Net	45,670	4,988
Surplus over charges	14,780	3,758

*Decrease.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is a shade easier in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation is reduced to 47¢ ex-yd. Business continues of limited volume and wholly routine.

Rosin—Consumers continue to purchase chiefly in accordance with current requirements, and the market retains a quiet appearance, without important change in quotations. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.40, Gen Sam E \$6.55, graded B \$6.80, D \$6.90, E \$7.20, F \$7.55, G \$7.65, H \$7.70, I \$7.70, K \$7.90, N \$8, WG \$8, WW \$15.

Tar and pitch—Market conditions are unchanged and dealers continue to quote \$3.50@5.75 for tar and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 44½@44½c. Sales 945, receipts 1211, exports 675, stock 32,454. Rosin firm, Sales 3056, receipts 4312, rosins 749, stock 86,365. Prices: WW, \$7.40@7.45; WG, \$7.35; M, \$7.25; I, \$7.10; H, \$6.95; G, \$6.87½@6.90; F, \$6.85@6.90; E, \$6.60; D, \$6.25@6.30; B, \$5.50@5.50.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 34s. 9d.; rosin common, 10s. 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 34s. American standard quiet at 10s. 9d. Rosin American fine quiet at 10s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin easy; good, 57.70. Spirits machine easy at 43c. Turpentine firm at \$2; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

PERE MARQUETTE BOND DEFAULT

NEW YORK—The \$5,000,000 Pere Marquette 6 per cent debentures, defaulted as to both principal and interest and for which no provision has been made by receivers, was subscribed for by preferred and common stockholders in 1907 and 1908 to pay expenses incident to reorganization in 1907.

Holders of preferred were granted the right to subscribe to the extent of 50 per cent of their holdings and common stockholders to the extent of 20 per cent. Preferred holders received, in addition to the equivalent of their original holdings in new stock, a bonus of 15 per cent in new first preferred, and common stockholders as bonus an amount of new common equal to par value of debentures subscribed for.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD OUTPUT

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The gold output in the Cripple Creek district in June had a gross value of \$1,225,929. For the six months ending June 30 the output had a gross value of \$7,555,198,000; notes in circulation decreased \$37,881,000; deposits decreased 102,850,000; gold in hand decreased \$4,230,000, compared with \$8,188,806 last year.

NEW HAVEN WILL DO MUCH BETTER THAN EXPECTED

WOMEN ARE FORCING SUFFRAGE QUESTION ON CLUB CONVENTION

Combined Income Accounts of the Various Properties Will Show Eight Per Cent Dividend Almost Earned

WILL BE SURPRISE

A surprise awaits the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in that for the fiscal year ended June 30 the combined income accounts of all the various properties making up the New Haven system will show the 8 per cent dividend to have been very nearly, if not fully, earned.

The popular measure of New Haven's income has been the monthly statements of the steam lines filed with the interstate commerce commission. These monthly statements do not make any reference to the very important items of "other income," by which is meant the interest and dividends on the securities of the many miscellaneous properties in the New Haven treasury.

Judged by the manner in which the steam lines have been reporting during the past year, the popular impression has been—especially as dividend requirements on increased amount of stock outstanding will be \$1,800,000 larger than for the previous 12 months—that the system would probably show a deficit of perhaps \$1,500,000.

On the authority of Mr. Mellin himself, it is stated that it looks now as though the deficit of the entire system will be found to be less than the \$18,000 deficit shown for the 12 months ended June 30, 1911, and that had it not been for the coal strike, the full dividend requirements would have been earned with a surplus to the good.

The New Haven system is made up of 14 different companies, the accounts of which are kept independently, and it takes the consolidation of all earnings to show what the New Haven system has accomplished. For the first time in the history of the road, the annual report for the year ended the thirtieth of last month will show in detail the financial operations of every subsidiary owned and operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford corporation, and when it is remembered that 65 per cent of the New Haven's dividend requirements are contributed by so called "other income," it will be seen how important in gauging the road's earning capacity, are the profits of these subsidiary lines, and what false conclusions are likely to be drawn by analyzing solely the operations of the steam roads.

The \$313,000 deficit shown a year ago was in reality a fictitious deficit, as it was arrived at only after charging into operating expenses large appropriations for various indemnity and insurance funds, and after charging the interest account with the cost of carrying the New York, Westchester and Boston investment, while failing to take advantage of the credits for interest on the New York & Westchester bonds unsold and in the New Haven treasury.

There were extenuating circumstances last year which made it seem to the directors wise to report a deficit after dividends. This of course reflected somewhat upon the operating management, but Mr. Mellin is this year to be allowed to have his own way in making up his annual report, and he will make clear to the stockholders just how the 8 per cent dividends are being earned. In this connection it is a matter of interest to note that President Mellin is himself one of the largest stockholders of the road, the record as of April last showing 3745 shares standing in his name, against 3380 in April, 1911. He is backing up his faith in the property by adding to his already heavy investment, some of his stock standing him as high as \$214 a share.

In the meantime, New Haven shares are hovering close to their low record price. During the past year there has been a conspicuous and significant swapping of New Haven for American Telephone, which pays the same dividend.

STEEL ORDERS CLOSE TO OUTPUT

NEW YORK—June iron sales totaled about 400,000 tons, compared with about 700,000 in May, and 1,000,000 in April, making a total for second quarter of about 21,000,000. Rails ordered last week were 60,000 tons, bringing June total to 210,000, compared with 416,000 in May, and 200,000 in April. In equipment orders June has been the smallest month for some time. Railroads bought 5300 cars last

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AEGEAN CAMPAIGN IS SEEN AS PROOF OF FAILURE IN TRIPOLI

Turkey Is Said to Remain Unmoved by Activities of Italy in Archipelago and Free From Crises at Home

RUMORS DENIED

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey — The tactics adopted by the Italians recently in the Aegean sea have very naturally been followed with the greatest interest throughout the Turkish empire.

Whilst, however, the proximity of the Italian battleships to the Dardanelles and the general disturbance to commerce which necessarily result from these naval operations is causing considerable inconvenience, it is recognized that by extending their operations to the Aegean the Italians have practically admitted their inability to penetrate into Tripoli in the face of the opposition of the Turk and Arab forces, an opposition which is steadily becoming more efficient and better organized. The information emanating from North Africa is scanty and not altogether reliable, but it is evident that the startling victories reported by one side or the other, when carefully inquired into prove to be of a nature not quite so overwhelming as is set forth in the reports.

Referring to the situation in the archipelago, the *Tanin*, one of the most influential newspapers in the Turkish capital, points out that the hope of forcing the Turks to sue for peace by carrying the war into the archipelago has come to naught, "and" it continues, "the hope of creating Balkan complications has vanished into thin air if one can judge from the present state of affairs."

Agitators Failed

The same journal declares also that "in spite of the agitators sent by Italy into Albania, the local papers there indicate that the noble Albanians have seen the peril and frustrated the intrigues that were being concocted against the fatherland. Despite their efforts, the Bulgarian bands have accomplished nothing in Macedonia, but have been destroyed on the very frontier, and as for those who have succeeded in getting farther in, they will prove powerless because of the unsympathetic attitude of the population and the wise precautionary measures of the government."

"From abroad we have nothing to fear. Greece acts wisely in reference to Crete, and abstains from all quarrel; while our official relations with Bulgaria remain friendly, and Montenegro seems desirous of preserving the peace. So everything indicates that the little Balkan states have not yet received the order to advance, and there is nothing to forecast such a command in the future which till now has not seemed prudent. The suspicious attitude taken by Russia in the earlier days has lost its gravity; there is no longer talk of a demand for an indemnity, the mobilization of troops has been stopped, the Russian fleet, which was reported as near the Bosphorus, has retired, and St. Petersburg has denied the rumors of a conference which were said to have come from there. As for rumors of ministerial crisis, it is useless to talk of them; those who start such rumors have but one purpose, and that is to play the enemy's game."

In the meantime the sentiments expressed abroad, and especially perhaps by such bodies as the Balkan committee in London, are giving rise to considerable comment. It is one thing to condemn without ceasing, and that at a distance, the attitude of the Turkish ministers with regard to the disturbed condition of the country, but it is felt that more good would be accomplished if, instead of condemnation, more practical assistance were afforded.

Task Was Difficult

When one looks back over the history of Turkey little trace of government on anything but purely autocratic lines is found, and especially during the regime of Abdul Hamid the state of the country was such that not only was no official able to act, but he scarcely dared think. The country, that is the officials from the highest minister to the lowest office holder was paralyzed, and it was in this condition that the present party of union and progress found the empire when they came into power.

Those who are acquainted with the men at present at the head of affairs in Turkey are fully aware that their intentions are good, that they mean to do all in their power to firmly establish a constitutional government. They complain, however, that, since they have not been able to transform what is the outcome of ages in the course of a few years, they have to bear the added burden of criticism from those whom they hoped to consider their friends.

As to how things will develop in the future, it is impossible to say, for time alone will show. It is clear, however, that every effort is being made to institute reforms included in the original program of the government. As already mentioned the task is not easy, for the people who have so long submitted to

BRITISH YEOMEN OF GUARD ARE ATTRACTIVE ON PARADE



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)
Prince Arthur of Connaught inspecting yeomen of guard in courtyard of St. James palace

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the various state ceremonies and functions which take place in London periodically it is probable that no body of men attracts more attention than the well-known Yeomen of the Guard. This corps of yeomen was constituted in 1485 by King Henry VII, and it is the quaint and interesting uniform of that period still worn by them which forms such an attractive feature.

The officers of the corps consist of a captain, who is generally a peer, a lieutenant and an ensign, all of whom are old army officers. Although wearing a uniform very similar to that of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Beef Eaters or warders of the tower, should not be confounded with the Yeomen of the Guard. The inspection of the latter by Prince Arthur of Connaught took place in the courtyard of St. James palace and afforded a magnificent spectacle.

RUSKIN COLLEGE STUDENTS WIN THEIR DIPLOMAS

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—Twelve students from Ruskin College, Oxford, were successful in gaining diplomas in economics and political science; only two failed, and six obtained distinction. The successful men include a baker, several engineers, two weavers, a miner, a mine mechanic, a clerk, a bookbinder and a tool maker. The examination consisted of five three-hour papers in economics, political science, industrial and constitutional history, and two special subjects, such as local government, theory of value, the Socialists, international trade, public finance, money and credit, and representative government. Nearly half the total number of passes are awarded to Ruskin students.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET FORMED

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—The constitution of the new cabinet which has been published prematurely in many newspapers has been definitely and officially announced as follows:

Premier and minister of the interior, Dr. Duarte Leite.
Minister for foreign affairs, Senhor Vasconcelos.

Minister of Finance, Senhor Vicente Ferreira.
Minister of war, Colonel Correia Barreto.

Minister of the colonies, Senhor Cerqueira de Albuquerque.
Minister of justice, Senhor Correia de Lemos.

Minister of marine, Senhor Fernandes Costa.
Minister of public works, Senhor Costa Ferreira.

On the day when the ministers first presented themselves before Parliament, Senhor Duarte Leite, in the name of the government, expressed the hope that the various political groups would lay aside disagreements and give their assistance in the administration of their country. The premier assured Parliament that the government would preserve intact the whole of the colonial territory and would maintain cordial relations with foreign countries. The Democrats, Unionists and Conservatives unite in promising the government their support.

TOLSTOI STATUE READY
(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — The sculptor Merkuloff has now practically finished his statue of Leo Tolstoi, and it will shortly be shown to various critics at Moscow and St. Petersburg, afterwards being taken to other countries for inspection.

The servitude of previous regimes find it difficult to believe that real efforts are being made to improve their condition. Nevertheless the work is being carried out in spite of difficulties both internal and external, and the well-wishers of Turkey confidently hope that the empire will survive the crisis through which it is now passing, and that the ministers will be able eventually to point to the results of their labors as sufficient confirmation of the promises made when they took over the government of the country.

As to how things will develop in the future, it is impossible to say, for time alone will show. It is clear, however, that every effort is being made to institute reforms included in the original program of the government. As already mentioned the task is not easy, for the people who have so long submitted to

BETTER HOUSING RESULTS TOLD TO LONDON CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The national conference on the prevention of destitution resumed its sittings at Westminster.

Miss Constance Smith, in a paper on the industrial employment of girls, said that domestic service would not provide for a tithe of the girl workers. Moreover to a great number of working girls this employment was increasingly unpopular. The social disease in which it was held by working people, and the absence of regulation which made the conditions of each place depend upon the will of the individual employer, accounted in part for this unpopularity.

Dr. A. H. Hogarth said that for the last 10 years the density of population per acre in London had been steadily increasing, and now was only excessive in few acres where there were large block dwellings. Dr. E. W. Hope declared that owing to the better housing conditions in Liverpool, there was a decrease in intemperance, a higher moral tone among the people, self-respect was more in evidence, and a keener love of home prevailed.

MIST MADE AIR RACE IN LONDON UNEXPECTED TEST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Greater London was encircled by a flight of aeroplanes on the day the Daily Mail gold cup and prize of £250 was competed for and won by Gustav Ramel. The list of those intending to fly had somewhat dwindled as the time for the start drew near, and finally only seven airmen rose from the Hendon aerodrome.

The course was of 81 miles, extending from Hendon via Kemp park, Esher, Purley, Purfleet, Epping, High Barnet, back to Hendon. S. V. Sipp on a Hanriot monoplane was first to start but got out of his course at Merstham and came in fourth at the finish.

Tom Sopwith was the first to return and but for unfortunately losing his bearings near Purley and passing four miles inside one of the controls, would have won the race. Mr. Hamel, who proved the winner, carried a lady passenger, Miss Treborth Davies, and reached the aerodrome 15 minutes after Mr. Sopwith. On alighting he remarked that he considered the race about the best possible test of a pilot's skill, for the mist had made it difficult to find the controls and had blurred his glasses.

FRUIT GROWING IN IRELAND IS AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The department of agriculture announces a large extension of its fruit-growing scheme among the farmers. Last year some 600,000 trees were distributed and instruction was given to farmers and cottagers to encourage them to grow fruit trees, instead of other crops. The culture of apple trees is recommended. Exhibitions were arranged and a standard Irish package for fruits was instituted for the fruit-growing associations. An effort is being made to join hands with nurserymen and seedsmen, so that the scheme may be a benefit to all parties and improve the standard quality of the trees which are provided for planting.

MAKING FARMERS OUT OF SOLDIERS IS ENGLISH PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A committee has been formed in connection with the Naval and Military Emigration League, of which the Duke of Connaught and Lord Roberts are presidents, to organize a movement for training as farmers ex-soldiers and reservists. The interest and cooperation of men of wide practical experience have been insured.

Harry Samuel says that "There is no career that soldiers can turn to at the expiration of their period of service more in harmony with the outdoor nature of their calling than farming." He criticizes the treatment meted out to men who have given so many years to national defence, and says that nothing can be more important than to have large bodies of available reservists prosperously working on the land in our home counties during times of peace.

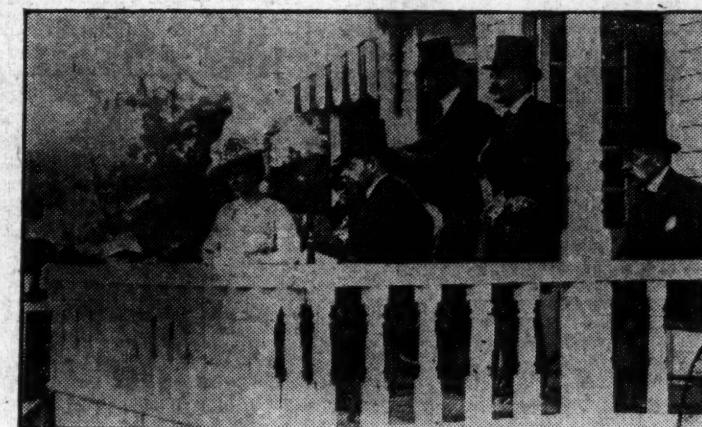
FRENCH FLEET REORGANIZED
(Special to the Monitor)

CHERBOURG, France—The reorganized Northern French fleet consists of three offensive squadrons and six torpedo boat destroyers, each with a number of mine layers and five large submarines, and a defensive force of 36 torpedo boats and 26 submarines, stationed at Calais, Dunkirk, Cherbourg and Brest. Captain Saalau is in command of the fleet.

GERMANS VISIT RUSSIA
(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—German students arrived in St. Petersburg recently on their way back to Germany from Moscow. They visited all the principal buildings here and during their stay were entertained by representatives of the German colony in St. Petersburg.

INFANTRY CUP POLO MARKED BY ATTENDANCE OF AVIATOR



(Copyright by Topical Press)
King George and Queen Mary watching the polo final from the royal pavilion, in front of which G. Hemel afterwards alighted from air

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first visit of the King and Queen to the Ranelagh polo ground since their accession was one of much interest. It was Aldershot day and the infantry cup polo final was being played off when their majesties entered the royal pavilion.

They had hardly become interested in the game, however, when the whir of an aeroplane was heard over the trees and G. Hemel the winner of the Daily Mail cup alighted on the other side of the brook. Directly the game was over he rose again into the air and descended by a graceful volplane immediately in front of the royal pavilion.

The Queen having presented the cups to the winning teams, the Queen's bays and the school of mounted infantry, Mr. Hemel was presented to their majesties by Sir Sydney Greville. The Queen asked several questions as to his flight from Hendon and the King referred to the interesting exhibition of flying which he had witnessed at the Weymouth maneuvers. His majesty expressed admiration at Mr. Hemel's performance that afternoon.

CAMBRIDGE PLAN IS NOT FAVORED

AMERICA MAY GAIN ANCIENT STAIRCASE IN CROMWELL HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The appreciation of old and historic things is ever on the increase and manifests itself somewhat unfortunately at times when it attempts to cut adrift from its surroundings some valuable example of the art of past centuries. An example of this thoughtless vandalism has been shown in the recent attempts at removal of the chimney pieces at Tattersall castle, of the ceiling of the Globe room at Banbury, and now of the staircase at Cromwell house, Highgate.

It appears that the purchase of this staircase for removal to America is being considered, the owners of the house being willing to sell if a sufficient offer is made. Cromwell house was once the home of General Ireton and of his wife Bridget, the eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The house stands almost at the top of Highgate hill and is within the county of Middlesex; the council of that county having placed it on their list of historic buildings worth preserving.

The chief glory of the house is well-staircase which is of carved oak five feet wide, with 13 splendidly carved newels, surrounded with figures representing the various grades of the Cromwellian army and placed there, it is believed, by General Ireton himself.

CAMBRIDGE PLAN IS NOT FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—A memorial has been submitted to the prime minister signed by masters of colleges and professors of the university protesting against the proposal to appoint a commission to inquire into certain questions connected with the university.

It is pointed out that the ground on which the request for the commission is based is that in the last five years various proposals for constitutional reform have been brought before the Senate, and have been, without exception, rejected. It is declared that this statement is indefensible, and that the university has adapted itself to new needs. They contend that the university, with or without the aid of the privy council, is able to make all changes that are necessary or desirable, and they express the opinion that to appoint a commission would be harmful to the continuous work of the university.

HARBOR AT JAFFA WILL BE BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It is understood that the construction of the harbor at Jaffa will be commenced in some two months' time. The quays are to be 3000 meters in length, so that about 60 vessels, large and small, should be able to obtain shelter within. One effect of the ratification of the concession for the construction of the harbor has been a considerable advance in the price of land in the neighborhood of the port.

KARACHI LIKES COMMERCE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—The Karachi chamber of commerce has signed its concurrence in the proposals recently made by the government of India and communicated to them with regard to the future of the department of commerce and industry consequent on the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

The government proposals, it will be remembered, contemplated the setting up of one director for the eastern and one for the western portion of India, and the institution of a series of tours to the chief commercial centers of the country on the part of the member for commerce and industry.

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THE HOME FORUM

IN THE PLEASANT LAND OF BOOKS

In his little volume entitled "Literary Taste; How to Form It," Arnold Bennett sets at our service a cultivated man's experience in a form that must prove stimulating to all those who discern the possible joys of book lore and are eager to enter into association with men whom to have met personally would have seemed a privilege indeed. He shows how to achieve the receptive attitude and gain from these literary associations far more than the satisfied curiosity of an hour might even hint at. He gives "detailed instructions for collecting a complete library of English literature," and then how to go about it to get inside the books. For it is not opening a cover or reading a page alone that lets us into the secret of an author.

He takes Charles Lamb as an example of how to work, and says a very wise thing when he recommends his readers to make a close study of one author before going to a more general survey of the many. To know one man or woman's work thoroughly, and all one can about the writer, and to make comparative study of the writers to whom the chosen author points one by allusion and in other ways, is to lay a sound foundation of literary culture. In such ground, then, one may plant the flowers or clip-pings and seedlings from other men's gardens and see them flourish. A flower of literature gathered at random here and there must wither without much rewarding the seeker unless there be this preparation within him to preserve its beauty and watch it ripen into fruit.

All of which is a roundabout way of saying what Mr. Bennett sets forth in a very simple and practical form. He has chosen Lamb because Lamb is "frankly and curiously human." He advises the reader to become a modest specialist in Lamb and says: "He is the very man for you; neither voluminous, nor difficult, nor uncomfortably lofty; always either amusing or touching and most important—in himself passionately addicted to literature. You cannot like

The times are waiting for men who shall serve and not merely inquire; strive and note merely investigate; give to their age and their kind not so much learning in bulk as wisdom in action; great doing as the only true fruitage of great thinking; the consecration to the uplifting of one's fellow men of one's best, rather than the conserving by mere culture of one's self.—Bishop Potter.

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The Inlander

I never climb a high hill
Or gaze across the sea,
But, oh, beyond the two of them,
Beyond the height and blue of them,
I'm looking for the sea.

A blue sea—a crooning sea—
A gray sea lashed with foam—
But, oh, to take the drift of it,
To know the surge and lift of it,
And 'tis I am longing for it as the
homeless long for home.

—Theodore Garrison in Hamptons.

Hollingsworth: And by which of my qualities do you suppose me fitted for this useful ministry?
Caverdale: By your tenderness. It seems to me the reflection of God's own love.—Hawthorne.

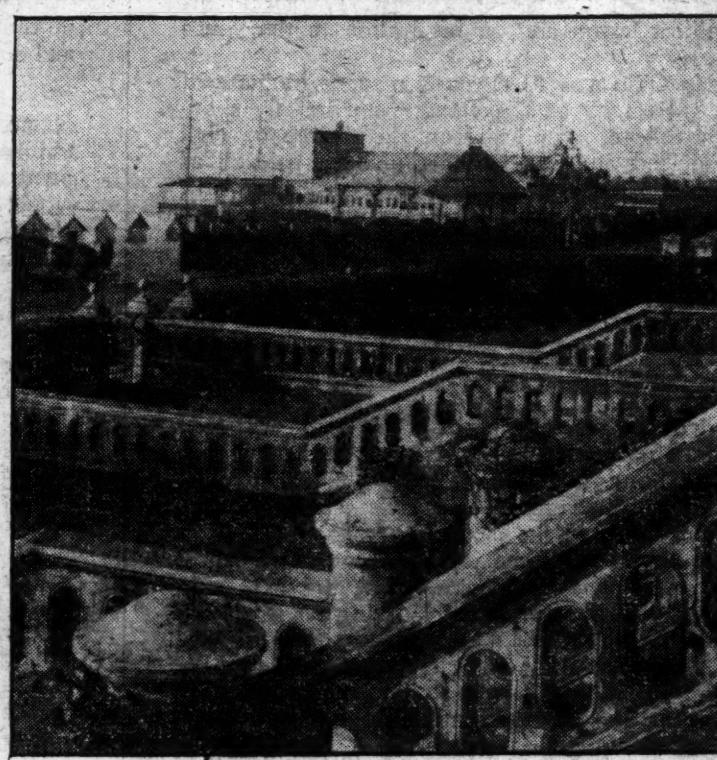
HISTORIC BEXHILL'S MANY CHARMS

THE borough of Bexhill lies in a more exposed position than most of the Sussex seaside resorts. There are no rolling downs to protect it as are found at Eastbourne and Brighton and the sea breezes sweep unbroken across the Pevensey levels.

Old Bexhill stands inland. The Manor of Bexle, as it is called in Doomsday, belonged in pre-conquest times to the Saxon see. Elizabeth in 1561 secured the place on the vacancy of the bishopric and transferred it to Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, Knight of the Garter, a famous Sussex worthy. Bexhill belongs to the present representative of the family, Earl de la Warr.

East of Bexhill, at the mouth of a very little river called Asten, was the old port of Bulverhythe, most of which is now submerged. Through the winding ways of Pevensey marshes, where feed the heron, the gull and the shy plover, one comes to the wonderful ruin of Pevensey castle, the ground upon which it stands having a history extending back for close upon 2000 years. It is pretty certain that the walls, which are of Roman construction, encompass the spot where stood the city of Anderida, one of the nine great fortresses which guarded the southern shore.

Until the thirteenth century the sea encroached so far inland that ships rode at anchor beneath its walls. Under the shadow of the castle is the old Mint house under whose roof Edward VI. has slept. About five miles away, on a clear day, can be seen the mellow brick ruins of the castle of Hurstmonceaux, one of



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
KURSAAL AT BEXHILL, ENGLAND

the finest specimens of medieval brick ruins in England, and dating from the reign of Henry VI. Besides its advantageous proximity to

these historical spots Bexhill has an extraordinary charm, and individuality of its own, quite unlike most south coast seaside places.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Variety of Nests

In our summer rambles we may find a great variety of these bird homes. There is the quaint, covered hut of the ovenbird at the edge of the brook; the beehive of the marsh wren, among the sedges, of the Maryland yellowthroat in the swamp. The grass hammock of the indigo bird, artfully swinging between tall weeds, the skilfully woven basket of the red-wing blackbird in the bog, the rare snuggeries of the golden-crested wren, and the yellow-backed warbler. There is nothing more dainty than the basket nest of the chimney swallow, or common swift—a beautiful semi-circular affair, made of small twigs, cemented together, and fastened to the chimney wall with the saliva of the birds themselves. One of the most picturesque sights of a summer evening is the flitting of the airy birds, as they move back and forth collecting the

feathers to line their nests. Just at sundown, when the last golden rays are fading and the western sky glows, calm and serene the aerial voyagers seem to fly in from every possible direction, as if driven by steady winds, circling round and round, darting up into the highest heavens, then dropping suddenly to the earth with never-ceasing, fairy-like motion, and a constant chittering, as if striving to tell us the reasons for their coming. Then when the sky grows dark, the restless creatures suddenly become calm; slower and slower they fly about, they drop by twos and threes into the yawning chasm of the great church chimney, and with the last sunset ray, suddenly disappear in the darkness that blots out the picture.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Apple.

ALONE WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL those great characters that stand as milestones marking the progress of humanity toward universal brotherhood and liberty have testified in word and deed to the incomparable value of solitary communion with the one good, called God. These have made their unity with Truth and Love of first consideration and what they have achieved for themselves and others has been the natural result of the wisdom and strength with which they have been inspired in this intimate individual relation to Spirit.

The one way of salvation through which humanity may overcome every phase of evil and limitation is wholly mental, and that it is to be gained through just this solitary prayerful meditation is clearly Christian. The way to conquer the world, the flesh and the devil is never through a reliance upon the educated intellect or human will. Neither can the way of deliverance be shut to any one because of a lack of this. This way is in the activity of such spiritual thought as takes into consideration the reality and supremacy of the infinite good. Those who have dared to withdraw from material conditions and conclusions long enough to establish a consciousness in harmony with the spiritual law of love and have maintained this consciousness when

again facing the problems of the world have given abundant proof that "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

The great necessity of the Christian's warfare through which he attains to a present peace and freedom which indicates that the kingdom of heaven is indeed at hand is to be rid of the earthly elements which materialize consciousness. The purification of thought and heart is the first and last requirement, "to be carnally minded is death;" wrote Paul, "but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." That there is no element which can adversely influence the consciousness and life in harmony with spiritual law is the inspiration of Christian faith, for this fact enables the individual to understand and to demonstrate the infinity and omnipotence of good and to dwell secure in the "secret place of the Most High." The fact that man's individual relation to Spirit wholly exempts him from the influence of evil and enables him to act with unlimited wisdom and power, at the same time opening to him every opportunity of good, is made plain in the teachings of Christian Science. These teachings show how God is synonymous with infinite Truth and therefore with Mind. They show how the phenomena of evil, having no place in the God who is good, have in reality no substance, but arise and exist only as the phases of the

They did not waste their time or strive to show their cleverness in discussing whether life were worth living, but found every precious moment of it so without seeking, and with no thought that they were doing anything worth remark.—James Russell Lowell.

FLAGS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS

THE Fourth of July is a date dear to

American hearts and a day to be gratefully noted by all lovers of human liberty. It commemorates no battle nor triumph of a selfish sort over a foe. It marks the day when the right of all men to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was proclaimed definitely, formally, as the basis of a nation's government. Though other nations may have lived out this ideal as well as the United States has done, or even better, the date when this idea was first proclaimed in such a way is certainly worthy of being remembered gratefully by all mankind.

The flag of every enlightened nation today really stands for the same ideal as that which the stars and stripes was first seen to celebrate. A year or so ago few could have foreseen that the standard of China's age-old despotism would give way before a flag of universal freedom. It is interesting to know that the flag which after the flag of the United States has most stars as its emblem bears the name of Salvador. The flag of the Australian commonwealth is also a starry flag, with the southern cross outlined in happy reflection of the skies.

The President's flag in the United States is a blue ground with the arms of the United States, an eagle with a flag as a breastplate. The flag of Liberia is like the flag of the United States with its alternate red and white bars and the blue corner, but instead of many stars on the union or canton—the corner of blue—there is only one large star.

The union jack of England consists of the canton or union of the large ensign. This is the cross of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick united.

The body of the ensign is red, though there

is also a white ensign with the union in the corner and a big red cross besides.

The royal standard of England shows two quarters with lions for England, one with a lion rampant for Scotland and one with a harp for Ireland.

The reason for calling the naval ensign the union jack is variously explained. Some authorities say that it is because it is hung on what is termed a jack staff in the bow of the ship;

others say that it was given first to the English union because a king named James united England and Scotland.

Still others derive it from the French

word jacque, a stout embossed to the

cross of St. George. It was James I,

who added St. Andrew's cross to the

British flag. St. Patrick's cross was

added in 1801, which makes the flag of

the United States really an older emblem than that of Great Britain. The naval ensign is called union jack in America as well as England.

The flag of Italy, red, white and green, three large vertical bars, the center or white stripe bearing a shield with a cross.

The Japanese flag for the man-of-war is a red sun with rays reaching over a white ground.

The flag of China was, of course, the dragon on a yellow ground, but the new flag of the Chinese republic is red with a blue corner on which is a 12-pointed white star, signifying completeness. Another

flag striped rose, yellow, blue, white and black, also is described as one of the new banners of China.

The German colors are red, white and black. The merchant flag has three horizontal bars. The German man o' war carries a white flag with a black cross and the eagle, and in the corner the three colors with another cross.

The merchant flag of Mexico is like the

Italian flag except that it has no emblem.

The colors of Norway are red,

white and blue, the device a cross.

The flag of France is the red, white and blue in horizontal bars with a white cross on a blue ground in the corner.

The Russian man o' war carries a white

flag with a blue cross from corner to corner, and the merchant flag is red,

blue and white in three horizontal bars.

The Spanish flag is red and yellow,

the man o' war adding a coat of arms to the horizontal bars.

The flag of Sweden

is also a yellow cross on a blue ground and of one bar green and a second coat of arms.

The flag of Austria-Hungary, for a man

of war has red and white bars with a device of crown and shield in red and yellow,

and the merchant flag has half

of one bar green and a second coat of arms.

The flag of Greece is blue and white in horizontal bars with a white cross on a blue ground in the corner.

The flag of Holland is blue, white and red in three horizontal bars.

The flags of the South American countries are all interesting. Brazil shows a yellow diamond on a pale green ground, and in the center of the diamond a pale blue sphere with a motto.

The flag of Uruguay has dark blue and white horizontal bars and a rising sun with rays in the corner.

Argentina's flag is pale blue and white, three bars, with a sun

with rays on the middle bar.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 3, 1912

Tomorrow, July 4, will be observed officially throughout the United States as Independence day, and no newspaper will be issued from this office.

The Presidential Nominations

TAKEN at first blush, the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore is as disappointing to many Democrats as the renomination at Chicago of William Howard Taft was to many Republicans, although it is true that there is less of factionalism and personal bitterness to the former. In each case another choice would have been far more pleasing to a very considerable and respectable minority in the leadership and rank and file of the respective parties. However, disappointment is usual in such circumstances, and people experienced in political history as well as seasoned political campaigners are always disposed to minimize the first outbreaks of discontent and dissatisfaction, and to discount them.

Thus far the public has heard comparatively little concerning the real merits of the case for Mr. Taft or for Mr. Wilson. The contest at Baltimore, like the contest at Chicago, was conducted along negative lines. In each case criticism was dispensed far more plentifully than credit. The activities of those in the forefront of the struggle were directed more toward bringing out the weak points in the opposition than the strong points on their own side. The struggle has been mostly a personal one. Issues were lost sight of in the heat of partizanship. The welfare of the country was not always considered when the individual was under discussion.

Another factor must enter into and become an important element of the situation. The campaign that has been in progress so far has dealt with the less substantial phases of political controversy, and is merely preliminary to the real campaign that is to come. Very soon men must give way to measures. What they stand for will take precedence of what is said about them. The people are learning to review political events and to weigh political conditions for themselves. There will be much alteration and revision of opinion as the campaign proceeds. Those who believe that fundamentally popular judgment is righteous judgment will be willing to leave it there. Platforms may be conceived in able minds and principles may be set forth by able pens, but the unpretentious yet penetrating scrutiny of the public eye will discover and appraise words and sentences and planks at their true value.

The thing for all good citizens to do is to contemplate the political field with the broadest vision of which they are capable. Let them disregard prejudices, ignore all that has been said in anger and measure in their own consciences, as they are given light to do it, the good purposes they can serve by raising the nation and its interests and the welfare of democracy in its highest and broadest sense above all personal or petty considerations.

Electricity on the Farms

IF THE great irrigation projects in the West had stopped at the transformation of desert stretches into fertile fields they would have been worth many times their cost. They have made available to husbandry thousands of square miles of valleys and mountain sides, pronounced hopelessly arid by early explorers and geographers, thus adding immensely to the producing capacity and wealth of the nation. Twenty-nine of these projects have been undertaken by the government involving an expenditure of \$65,470,000. Since the beginning of actual work eight years ago 7000 miles of canals have been dug and more than nineteen miles of tunnels have been constructed. In addition, and in direct connection with the irrigation projects, there have been 570 miles of road and 1700 miles of telephone line construction. And beyond all this there are now in operation 275 miles of power transmission lines serving all manner of purposes from lighting the country highways and village, town and city streets, to turning the wheels of the neighborhood grist mill.

The availability of this power formed the text of an interesting and instructive paper read by Putnam A. Bates at the recent convention of the National Institute of Electrical Engineers. It would seem from the statements presented that the cheap power developed from the great dams, or from the numerous drops in the main canals, is now utilized for the operation of trolley lines which reach out to the rural districts of the reclaimed territory, bringing the farmer into close touch with community life and with the markets. This power operates numerous industrial plants for storing, handling and manufacturing the raw products of the farm. It is, of course, put to all the usual uses in towns and cities, while it is employed freely in lighting the farm homestead and outhouses and for domestic heating purposes. It is applied to the pumping and distribution of water, to dairying, to the chopping of fodder, to laundry work, canning, etc.

Of even wider interest than all this, however, are the conclusions reached by electricians in general regarding the application of electricity to farms in parts of the country where irrigation canals and dams are not available for power production. Practically all that the farmers in the reclaimed country have within their reach may be obtained by farmers everywhere, if the policy of water conservation now so widely and earnestly advocated shall be carried out. There is throughout the entire agricultural area of the United States and Canada potential water power sufficient to meet, and more than meet, every present or prospective need. All that is necessary is that the flow of the water shall be regulated by the construction of reservoirs and dams, and that the power thus made available shall be developed and distributed. The power is all there now, lying idle or going to waste, awaiting the touch of intellect and energy that will bring it into activity and usefulness.

It is expected that the peach crop of Georgia this year will call for about 5000 railway cars. It is, then, we take it, all that its name implies.

THE time of year is approaching when many heads of families will be disposed to think that if it isn't one thing or another it is a dog license.

BEFORE and since young Tom Carlyle, bent upon obtaining useful knowledge at any cost to himself, tramped seventy miles of rugged Scotch roadway from his humble home to Edinburgh University, all the world has loved a plucky student. That is, all the world that is really worth while. Some of the greatest scholars, some of the best men the modern age has known, have obtained their schooling through self-sacrifice and personal hardship. England points to many striking examples. Because of the conditions under which they have been compelled to struggle, their newness, their rawness, their undeveloped resources, intellectually as well as materially, the United States and Canada are able to show a longer list of individual triumphs in this particular. But there is not a nation in existence that does not dwell with satisfaction upon the name and memory of men who through sheer determination, and against every adverse circumstance, have acquired knowledge, and made good use of it in proportion to the struggle the acquisition of it involved. Abraham Lincoln, lying face downward before a wood fire in a log cabin and reading one of the two or three books within his reach, stands as an object lesson and an inspiration to the youth of two hemispheres.

They are talking in Ohio now of a young man, a graduate of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, who literally shoveled his way through college. He has won the degree of civil engineer from both Adelbert and Case schools, and has paid all of his five years' expenses himself and out of wages earned by hard manual labor. He lives in Ashtabula. There he obtained a position as fireman on the main line of the Lake Shore railroad which operates accommodation trains between that town and Cleveland. In the morning, it is told, the young man put on his overalls, placed his school books in the engine cab and stoked to the end of the trip. At Cleveland he put in his day at the college. In the evening he stoked his way back to Ashtabula. His school vacations were spent altogether at work.

The young man does not pose as a hero and he is not presented as a hero. He has done only what hundreds of other young men are doing in the United States and Canada every year; that is, he has only "worked his way" through college. His case is peculiar only because of the line of work he elected to engage in. It is instructive as going to show that some way to the desired end is open to every boy and young man who is earnestly bent upon making his way in education or in any other line. Nothing on earth can prevent the plucky youth from succeeding, assuming that his goal is a worthy one. And nothing on earth can prevent the world from honoring him for every trial and temptation he has met and overcome and every rebuff and bruise he has received and ignored and smiled at along the way. It is a fine thing for humanity and for civilization that there are new Tom Carleys asserting themselves in the world every day.

Open Route to Panama

IN ALL tie-ups of land transportation agencies the strikers have found out by stern experience that vehicles carrying mail and thus distributing news, commercial paper and the indispensables for modern communities must not be interfered with. Uncle Sam if necessary will use the army to secure right of way and freedom of movement for private letters, public journals and documents necessary for conduct of business. The same principle, if necessary, will be asserted in connection with the strike of longshoremen. States and cities must deal with most of the local problems involved; but with one the federal government is solely concerned, namely keeping traffic open with officials and employees in the Panama Zone. At all costs they are to be fed and cared for as in the past. If regular crews cannot be found for ships steaming from New York that are directly in the service of the zone's workers then the federal government will use men of the navy for the purpose, precisely as the French government recently manned a steamer, carrying mails from France to New York, with men from the national fleet.

Government officials as trustees for all kinds and conditions of citizens and sworn to enforce law and protect all citizens cannot permit the collective functions which they are set to protect to be halted by the self-regarding assertion of only a fraction of the community. The legitimacy of this official point of view always impresses even radical agitators if perchance they are elected to high office and endowed with official power. Mutual guarantees of right and obedience to duty having been pledged by Washington officials and by Americans resident in Panama and Uncle Sam having assumed full control of the zone, he is bound to keep open lines of communication between it and the United States. Naturally the navy is called upon when action lies in its sphere; and in this case the work demanded of enlisted men is not technical and martial but general and muscular.

IT IS SURELY a sign of returning order in the southern republic that two of its most daring railroad projects, the Durango-Mazatlan and the Balsas-Pacific extensions, have once more been taken up with the apparently assured prospect of success. During the revolution the states of Sinaloa and Guerrero were among the worst sufferers, largely owing to the lack of railroad communication with the capital and the larger centers. From a strategic point of view the two railroads are of vital importance to the federal government. According to consular reports the chief engineer of the Mexican lines when in Durango recently said that the completion of the line to its Pacific terminus at Mazatlan was assured and that the work would soon be started. The 700-foot bridge now under construction across El Chico gorge, not far west of Durango city, will prove a fit gateway to the road which when completed will be justly described as one of the finest things done in modern engineering. The grade maintained throughout will be only 2 per cent, which until quite recently seemed utterly impracticable, given the precipitous slope of the Pacific side, and it was only after many surveys that the problem was solved. The sierras are to be crossed at an altitude of 9500 feet, the time required will be fully six years and the cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. Many and wonderful are the engineering and scenic features of this road and many more its commercial and

A Plucky Western College Student

strategic points, for it will provide the busiest port of the west coast of Mexico with railroad connection for Mexico City, the center and south of the republic and especially the United States, both by way of El Paso and Laredo, while it will give Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi and, pending the completion of the Orient railroad, even Chihuahua a direct outlet to the Pacific. Incidentally it will give Mexico a third transcontinental railroad, with termini at Mazatlan and Matamoros.

Of even greater importance, perhaps, is the projected construction of a railroad from Balsas to the Pacific, at Zihuanatejo and Acapulco. The original scheme of cutting clear across the sierra and utilizing the automobile road to Chilpancingo, capital of Guerrero, has been abandoned as altogether fantastic, and the present scheme for which the concessionaires, an English company, are now raising \$40,000,000 gold, makes a long detour following the banks of the Balsas river and reaching the Pacific at Zihuanatejo where it will connect with a railroad now under construction from Acapulco. Even so, it is pronounced a colossal undertaking from the engineering point of view, though nothing would seem too arduous a task when it is a question of opening up what is regarded as one of the most highly mineralized parts of the world, the state of Guerrero, and the restoration of the pristine glories of the magnificent harbor of Acapulco, one of the best in the entire Pacific and once the entrepot of the riches of Spain's far eastern possessions.

REPRESENTATIVE WARBURTON of Washington has been seeking to obtain an amendment to the general appropriation bill that would provide sufficient funds for the construction of a good road through Rainier forest to the boundary line of the national park. Such a mountain road as that projected would open up to the ordinary tourist a new and interesting route through one of the most beautifully picturesque stretches of territory in America. The matter has been presented to the appropriations committee eloquently and forcibly. Several of the committeemen sympathize with the project and have expressed themselves in favor of granting the desired appropriation, but it cannot be disguised from Representative Warburton or from his friends that the outlook is unfavorable. In the first place, the cry at present is for economy; if this were not the motto of the hour, however, there would still be an even greater obstacle. Such a precedent as this appropriation would create is feared by Congress. The moment the government exhibits a disposition to go into road building it will be flooded with applications just as appealing as that under consideration at present.

Mr. Warburton, realizing that he must contend with great difficulties and that he probably will be unsuccessful, has presented to the Commercial Club of Tacoma an alternative that has genuine merit. He is of the opinion that the next best thing to do will be to get the right of way ceded by the government to the county so that the latter may take the work of construction in its own hands and carry it through rapidly to completion.

If Tacoma and Pierce county shall take up this matter, assuming that the government surrenders jurisdiction over the highway, it will relieve the situation all around. Many improvements, both in road and waterway construction, greatly needed in different parts of the country, are held back in the hope that the government in some way or another at some time or another will come to the rescue and furnish the necessary funds. In a majority of such cases it would be more economical for the communities, districts or states interested to do this construction and at their own cost. The alternative that Representative Warburton offers the Tacoma Commercial Club is far better than the original proposition. One, if pressed, is certain to construct a good road through the Rainier forest; the other, if clung to, is likely to postpone indefinitely an enterprise that should be carried out without delay.

Housekeepers and Domestic Help

THE discussion going on through the columns of several contemporaries at present with regard to the relations that exist and the relations that should exist between housekeepers and domestic help may lead to good results, especially if representatives of the latter are invited to take a more active part. Much, if not practically all, that is said on this subject is ex parte. This is regrettable, because a great deal that is said on the side of the housekeeper should be heard by the housekeeper. Latterly there have been many admissions from the former of faults alleged by the latter as an excuse for her own shortcomings, as there have been many evidences of a growing disposition on the part of the mistress everywhere to improve the social condition of the maid.

But, as already intimated, the promise of better things is practically withheld from the ears of those who should be first to hear it. The discussion of the situation from the housekeeper's point of view takes place usually under circumstances that preclude the housekeeper from following or profiting by it. Among themselves the mistresses are agreed, speaking generally, that the level of the domestic worker should be raised, and, between themselves, the mistresses are strongly in favor of the introduction of many reforms looking to that end, but they talk it all over among and between themselves rather than with the maids.

It would seem that as a long and a necessary step toward an understanding that will make housekeeping in this country less burdensome to housekeepers and domestic service less objectionable to working women, they should be brought together for a free, frank and full discussion of all the points of difference. It is known that the housekeepers of the country suffer for lack of competent help; it is almost as well known that a very large percentage of the really competent among working women abhor domestic service because of the conditions under which as a rule it must be performed. Among the observant and thoughtful housekeepers of the country there is at present a growing recognition of the justice of many of the objections raised against housework, and there is a growing desire to remove the cause. This being the case, one great barrier in the way of reconciliation between mistress and maid is in course of demolition. It remains only for the housekeepers who feel sincerely that the domestic helper should be put upon a higher plane to unite in putting and keeping her there. If they will do this it will not be long before housework will be more acceptable to women who must earn their own living than shop work or mill work.